The Saturday Evening Post.

VOLUME I. PHILADELPHIA, MAY 25. 1822. NUMBER 4

PRINTED BY ATKINSON & ALEXANDER,
No. 53 MARKET STREET,
Four doors below Second st.—north side.

CONDITIONS.

The *Saturday Evening Post* is published once a week, at $2 per annum, payable half yearly in advance—or THREE DOLLARS if not paid before the end of the year.

Subscribers will have the privilege to insert an advertisement, throughout the year, to the extent of half a square, at two dollars additional—with the customary allowance for renewals and alterations. Non-subscribers to pay at the rate of one dollar per square for three insertions.

A Letter Box will be found at the gate (No. 53 Market street) where Advertisements and Communications may be deposited—or they will be thankfully received in the Office back.

LINES

For the Saturday Evening Post.

Oh blame not the harp that in carelessness slumbers,
Tho' alive still to feeling and glowing for fame;
Or the bard who unmindful to waken its numbers,
In apathy lingers—regardless of *name!*
Nor blame not the heart that inglorious concealing,
In silence is burning that bright fire away,
Tho' the splendour of soul, and the warm light of feeling
Could brighten its cold night of darkness to day!

For the flame of the soul on the world oft is wasted,
Tho' kindling its lustre, 'tis known but to few,
And often to ruin unknown it has hasted,
With the goal of success and of glory in view—
And might have attained, but the cold world still scorning
Each effort that rose from a mind all inspir'd,
Will darken the brightness of fame's risen morning,
And crush the young heart that with genius is fir'd! D.

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]

TO MYRZA.

It is not that thy face is fair,
And Beauty's sweetest smiles are there—
It is not that thy cheeks disclose
A blush which might adorn the rose—
It is not that thine eye of blue
Is bright and mild as morning dew—
It is not that thine auburn hair
In plaintive ringlets woos the air—
It is not that from off thy lip
The Bee might richest honey sip—
It is not that the graces move
Thy actions with the force of love—
It is not these—for tho' they be
Worthy the heart's idolatry,
I love thee not because of *them*,
For thou hast still a richer gem—
'Tis mind, and when these charms decay
That gem will shine with purer ray. E.

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]

Stuart and Anne.—A TALE.

How oft do the sorrows of lovers arise,
E'en when they each other can see!
But when they are parted, how deep are their sighs,
How great must their misery be!

Thus Stuart the darling, fair Anne's delight,
Had long since been gone to the West;
His return she had sued for by day and by night,
Alas, 'twas a fruitless request!

"O Stuart," she cried, "how canst thou to me,
Unfaithfully cruel now prove!
Since I solemnly promis'd my friendship to thee—
That friendship too seal'd by my love.

"Upon earth I can find neither comfort or rest—
My moments pass slowly by day,
And at night both my anguish and grief are increas'd,
My love being far, far away!

"Thou know'st my wretched condition, then why
Dost thou make me in mis'ry mourn?
Wilt thou leave thy fond Anne to languish and die?
Return, O my Stuart! return."

As thus she lamented, a knock at the door,
Portended a stranger drew near.
It was Stuart! she saw him—but dropt on the floor
O'erpower'd by love, joy and fear.

Reviving their spirits, on marriage intent,
They appointed the festival night—
The nuptials were held by their mutual consent,
And the parties were fill'd with delight!

"And now we are bound by an endearing tie,
Nought but death shall part us again—
Together the comforts of this life we'll enjoy,
Together we'll share in its pain."

With these resolutions fix'd firm on each mind,
They journey'd again to the West,
A competence, secur'd by industry, to find—
And their joint exertions were blest.

Their comfort and bliss here below to increase,
A numerous offspring were giv'n.
When completing their course, they departed in peace,
And their souls were receiv'd into heav'n.

CATULLUS.

The Death of an aged Grandmother.

The following lines from Mrs. Barbauld's poems, we believe, may accord with the feelings of some of the relatives of an aged and worthy acquaintance, whose trials in this vale of tears closed at the commencement of the week. The decease of so venerable a friend must excite painful emotions—but the recollection of the virtues by which her character has been distinguished, softens down our sorrow, and converts it into grateful remembrance.

'Tis past—dear venerable shade, farewell!
Thy blameless life thy peaceful death shall tell.
Clear to the last thy setting orb has run,
Pure, bright, and healthy like a frosty sun;
And late old age with hand indulgent shed
Its mildest winter on thy favour'd head;
For Heaven prolonged her life to spread her praise,
And bless'd her with a Patriarch's length of days!
The truest praise was her's, a cheerful heart
Prone to enjoy, and ready to impart.
An Israelite, indeed, and free from guile,
She show'd that piety and age could smile.
Religion had her heart, her cares, her voice,
'Twas her last refuge, as her earliest choice!
To holy Anna's spirit not more dear,
The church of Israel and the house of pray'r;
Her spreading offspring of the fourth degree,
Fill'd her fond arms and clasp'd her trembling knee!
Matured at length for some more perfect scene,
Her hopes all bright, her prospects all serene,
Each part of life sustained with equal worth,
And not a wish left unfulfill'd on earth,
Like a tir'd traveller with sleep opprest,
Within her children's arms she dropt to rest.
Farewell! thy cherish'd image, ever dear,
Shall many a heart with pious love revere,
Long, long shall MINE her honor'd memory bless,
Who gave the dearest blessing I possess!

Moral and Religious.

On Creation—A FRAGMENT.

Perhaps nothing may appear more surprising than that man should have been so weak as to imagine that the present order of things was the mere operation of chance, and that matter is self-existent, and therefore eternal. In the dark ages of Pagan ignorance, indeed, this may be excusable; but guided by the superior light of revelation, we learn by faith that the worlds were created by God. With what this great Being is in his divine essence and nature, we are but little acquainted; but this we know, that this world is a grand demonstration of his power; and the largest grasp of human and angelic knowledge is no more to be compared with him than one man to the mass of all men, or one atom to the universe. If God is so great, what then are we? We are not capable of comprehending the smallest part of his existence, but he can with almighty ease comprehend all his creatures; and such are the adorable perfections of his nature, that he can for millions of ages render happy the enlarged capacity of the brightest angel and yet remain inexhaustible; and accommodate himself to the meanest worm that crawls. Yes, in our God is infinite goodness—and in Jehovah Jesus dwell all the treasures of wisdom and of knowledge.

MEDITATION.

Who can behold the fair structure of the heavens and earth without feeling a desire to understand their origin, and to be acquainted in some measure, at least with the Architect who reared them? Cold is the heart that kindles not into devotion, when the skies blaze with ten thousand lamps; and the groveling mind which rises not through the system of the universe to the great first Cause! Blind is that understanding which can not see, amid the vicissitudes of seasons, and the changing blessings of the Spring, the Summer, the Autumn, and the Winter, the superintendance of a faithful friend, and the bounty of an unwearied benefactor! Insensible is that man who can look on this grand machinery, and live in the bosom of creation, yet perceive no order, no harmony, no loveliness, no design, or upon whom they make no impression! Let the friend of my choice be one, who can relish the majesty of nature: who, on the close of the day, will observe the evening spread her dusky mantle over the features of the landscape, till they are lost and extinguished; whose eye is fixed with delight as they break one by one through the increasing obscurity; and who, withdrawing from the world can relish retirement, nor envy the dissipation of life. The friend of God and the admirer of nature, is the object whom I would choose as my companion, and love as my own soul.

THE OBSERVER—No. II.

Varium et mutabile semper.—Virgil.

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]

THE GRAVE.

A PLAIN UNVARNISHED TALE.

It was during my tour through the northern part of England, that in passing through the small village of M———, where I intended staying for the night, my attention was arrested by a small procession crossing the road, and entering a church yard. The deep gloom and heart-felt sympathy that appeared impressed on all their countenances created within me a desire to know whom it was they were conveying to the Grave. The only mourner was an aged man, who might be about sixty years old—his countenance was such a one as is calculated to awaken interest in the mind of the beholder—the downcast look, the convulsive agitation, and the deep expression of sorrow, led me to conceive that the deceased must have been very near to him. The followers entered slowly, and formed themselves round the remains of the departed spirit, which were placed beside the opening ready to receive them. The Divine that attended delivered a very appropriate, simple, eloquent and pathetic discourse, from these words, "The Lord loveth whom he chasteneth"—which, at times, was interrupted by the audible moans of the spectators, and the half-surpressed groans of the aged relative. The man of God ceased—a death-like silence reigned around—like that when we pause in anxious suspence to hear the last words of a dying friend. The coffin was lowered, and they were about to cover it over, when the old man exclaimed: "Not yet, not yet!" and sunk on his knees beside the grave. "Oh! beloved offspring of my dear Mary, thou art gone to meet thy mother in realms of endless bliss—pardon me Almighty power for repining at thy will!" Here he stopped, and all was again silent—at length, as if some new recollection had crossed him, he began—"Who will now present the new blown rose to me—no one. Who now, to chase away the gloomy apprehensions of my mind, will lead me to view the beauties of nature—no one. Who, when on the bed of sickness, will watch and administer unto me like thee—none, none. Alone and wretched, I shall wander about like the dove that has lost its mate. I cannot bear it"—he wept—all *all* wept. The females covered their faces and sobbed aloud—the big tears of manly sorrow chased each other in quick succession down the sun-burnt faces of the men. A mist passed over the sun—and, to use a borrowed idea, *he* beheld the scene and wept behind the cloud. The agitation already undergone was too great for the the mind of the sufferer—Reason had forsaken its seat—he was no longer sane. "Cover Mary up!" cried he—"The wind is chilly—lie still—I'll soon be with thee, sweetest—she speaks not! Listen, thy father calls—ah! she hears me not. Look there, look there—look she beckons me.—I come, Mary, I come—she hears, she smiles—Oh! it grows cold—cold—very cold"—at the close of these words, he fell prostrate near the grave—the lamp of life was extinguished—it could not bear up against the trial—he died of a BROKEN HEART. I have seen an *Atheist* die; I have seen him imploring for mercy which could not be granted him—I have seen him die in despair. I have seen a *drowning* man gaze with ghastly looks—I have seen him, fast sinking, endeavour to grasp at a rope which was thrown in his way, then *miss it*, and sink to rise no more.—I have seen the *Blasphemer* struck dead by the avenging bolt of Heaven! Many, many scenes of distress have I seen—but never, never saw I a scene so awfully grand and impressive as was the present. The Sun, which had before hid himself as if to commisserate the misery of a poor mortal, now darted forth with unusual splendour, and seemed to say, *in death they were happy.*—But here let us draw a veil over the affecting recital. When I returned to the inn for the night, it being my intention to proceed early the next morning to a celebrated watering place, where I purposed remaining some time to enjoy my favourite amusement of fishing in the lake, and seeing the beauties of a country so extolled for its scenery, I was enabled to gather some of the most striking events in the history of the old gentleman, whose melancholy fate seemed to excite the liveliest sensibility among the villagers, his neighbours and friends.

Mr. Munford, with his lovely daughter, a young lady about the age of 22, had rented a small neat cottage on the road side, but three years since. By his manners and address it was easily to perceive he had been reared in the midst of polished society—of the daughter,

"Oh! never was a form so delicate
Fashioned in dream or story, to create
Wonder and love in man."
"She was very fair—and her thick tresses were
Of the bright colour of the light of day;
Her eyes were like the Dove's, like Hebe's, or
The maiden moon, or star light seen afar.
——————— Her brow
Was darker than her hair, and arched and fine;
And sunny smiles would often, often shine
Over her mouth, from which came sounds more sweet
Than dying winds, and waters when they meet
Gently, and seem telling and talking o'er
The silence they so long had kept before"—

She was accomplished—and to those amiable and Christian virtues which adorn the female character, she added superiority of understanding and a mind intelligent and elevated, together with the most affable and engaging disposition. The motives which induced them to retire into the country, were learned soon after their arrival. Mr. Munford, had been possessed of an ample fortune, and resided in London—he understood the value of riches, and therefore maintained that happy medium between extravagance and parsimony which so few persons comprehend, or understanding pay due attention to—but being prevailed upon to enter into a speculation with a young gentleman, a suitor of his daughter, and to whom she was engaged to be married, the scheme had failed, which proved a dreadful precursor to the ruin of their peace and happiness. The lover, distracted at the losses which ensued, in a moment of phrenzy, took a pistol and put an end to his existence. With the small portion which was still left them, the father and his grief-stricken child, quitted a scene fraught with so much misery. What is most worthy of remark, was the extreme love they bore for each other. Together they administered to the necessities of the poor, and the daughter's constant endeavour was to chase away from the recollection of a fond parent the retrospect of his misfortunes—while

"She bow'd her head in quietness—she knew
Her blighted prospects could revive no more,
Yet she was calm for she had Heaven in view."
And "never told *her* tale,
But let concealment like a worm in the bud,
Feed on her damask cheek."

Two days ago, the affectionate Maid, who ever since the fatal ruin of her hopes had been gradually wearing away in a decline, took her flight to Heaven! The sequel of the story has been told.

* * * * * I sought my pillow, oppressed and sick at my inmost heart at what I had witnessed and heard. R. E.

VISIT TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

The following extract from a letter of an officer belonging to the U. S. Navy, who visited Constantinople during the late cruise of the Columbus, contains some interesting particulars of the manners and ceremonial of the Turkish Court, which may be gratifying at this time, on account of the events which are likely to occur in that quarter of the world.

While at Constantinople, his Excellency the English Ambassador had an audience with the Grand Seignior. The famed splendour of the Sublime Porte and those scenes which generally invite the attention of all Christians to witness the ostentation which is universally displayed on such occasions, together with the impression that very few of my countrymen had ever been admitted thus far into the Seraglio, were motives which plead strongly in favour of accepting the polite invitation of his Excellency to accompany him.

The winter residence of the Ambassador was at his Palace in Pera, opposite to Constantinople—There most of the European Ambassadors reside; and from this place we marched to Tophana, the sea side, after having been marshalled by the Secretary of Legation in the following order:

A large company of Janizaries, under the command of a Colonel, dressed in the true Turkish style—next appeared the household of his Excellency, in livery—here followed the Ambassador in a palanquin, carried by six slaves in red—then came English gentlemen, and strangers who had invitations closed the procession.

At the place of embarkation, we found Ceyques waiting to transport us to the opposite side. The beauty of this kind of boats is worthy of notice; they are eighty feet in length and carry from twenty to thirty oars, and pull with astonishing facility—in a few moments we were all landed on the opposite shore, where horses for the whole party were supplied by the Sultan. They were all *studs* and neatly caparisoned; that on which the Ambassador rode was elegantly dressed in gold trappings. We proceeded much in the same manner as when on foot. As we approached the Sublime Porte, the difficulty in passing became very great, the streets being extremely narrow, muddy, and filled with an immense concourse of people of both sexes and all ages, gazing with wonder and astonishment at this prodigious procession of infidels. We arrived at the outer court without any accident, where we left our horses. As we entered the great gates of the Seraglio, the first sight which presented itself to our view was eight thousand Janizaries paraded without the least appearance of military order or regularity, all waiting to receive their pay and pillage. I could not avoid reflecting what a distribution of turbans and petticoat breeches there would be, should we let loose half the number of sailors among these Mussulmen.

At length we were conducted to the Divan, where were already seated the Grand Vizier, Capudan Pacha, the keeper of the private seals, and some other officers of distinction who composed the Court. The Vizier was dressed in white satin ornamented with rich furs; a high white turban completed his attire—the Pacha was in green satin robes and ornamented in the same manner.

The apartment was a large square room with a concave ceiling, highly finished with ornamental paintings; large sofas extended round the room, covered with green silk, the backs richly embroidered with gold; over the head of the Grand Vizier was a small fine grating, behind which the Sultan conceals himself and hears what passes with the Vizier and the Christians—we could evidently see some person there, but could not vouch for its being the Sultan.

After we had stared at each other for two hours (no one being permitted to sit except the Minister) they commenced the tedious ceremony of paying off the Janizaries, which they take care to perform when any Christian Minister has his audience.—This is undoubtedly intended to impress the beholder with a conception of their riches and power.—They bring in the gold in bags which is piled up between the Turks and infidels, until they can just see each other; this is all taken account of by the Minister of Finance, who directs a sum sufficient to pay one Regiment, to be placed on the flag stones before the door, at equal distances—the Regiment at the same time is waiting in anxious expectation on the opposite side of the Court—a signal is then made by one of the officers, when the whole troop start at full speed for this most enviable prize—the first who reach the spot stop to seize the bags, when those who follow precipitate the first into the dirt, and this formidable troop of heroes lay prostrate before us—after recovering themselves, those who had succeeded in getting the most bags retired to their quarters, exulting in their agility. Thus we were compelled to witness this ludicrous scene until the whole corps of Janizaries were paid off.

Preparations were now made for dinner, stools being placed before the Grand Vizier and all the Divan, just as they were seated in State, on which were placed gold or silver trays, three or four feet in diameter, of a circular form. We infidels took seats opposite to the Turks, when were introduced a dish of roasted fowls which we pulled to pieces with our fingers, the next, perhaps a *ragout* of rabbits or some other wild game—their preserves of an exquisite kind were then handed in. In this manner were above thirty dishes alternately brought to this most *noted* entertainment, from all of which we helped ourselves most plentifully, with our hands, except from those dishes which contained the liquids: for four of these we were provided with spoons of turtle shell or wood—these being the only instrument to manage with. From every dish, as it was brought in, the Mussulman who sat at the table with me, always took care to help himself first—it being considered sacrilege for a Christian to touch it before he has a *finger in the pye*.—After we had finished our repast, perfumed water was brought with embroidered towels to wipe our mouths and fingers—the Mussulmen smoked their long beards with burnt odours, the fragrance of which scented the whole room.

As soon as we had done regaling ourselves at the Sultan Mahmoud's expense, we repaired to the Court—and dressed ourselves with pelisses, trimmed with fur, that of the Ambassador being extremely beautiful. In a short time the Dragoman of the Sultan made his appearance, with information to his Excellency's Dragoman that if the *infidels* had been clothed and fed they might be permitted to appear before the mighty *Mahmoud*, the Sultan of all Sultans. Two Janizaries came up and seized each of us by the shoulders, and in this manner we were conducted into the presence of the Grand Seignior. We passed through another gate, where were arrayed the most hideous looking set of wretches that ever appeared in human form—they were a disgrace to the Turks themselves.—This sallow, meagre race, were eunichs who guarded the Sultan. Such a mass of ugliness could not have been generated by the ordinary course of nature. To complete this spectacle, these walking ghosts where dressed in yellow, with caps of the same colour in the form of a sugar loaf.

When we reached the presence chamber, the Sultan was seated on his throne surrounded by his Court—The Ambassador made his speech which was translated by the Dragoman, who repeated it to the Vizier. In answer, the Sultan, in a low and emphatic style addressed himself to the Vizier, who repeated to the Ambassador's Dragoman and he translated it to his master.—During this ceremony, the Sultan never turned his head towards the Infidels, or moved a muscle of his face, but eyed the minister with scrutinizing severity. His throne was about eight feet square, of a flat surface, and three feet high, covered entirely with embroidered gold, interspersed with pearls of different shapes. Over his head was a canopy, supported with pillars at each corner, which were beautifully decorated with precious stones. In the centre of this canopy was suspended a globe, elegantly adorned with jewels of a variety of colours—on the outer edge of this canopy were smaller globes variously ornamented. There were many more ornaments to this most extraordinary piece of furniture which constitute too great a variety for description.

Here ended our audience, and we returned grappled in the same ungentlemanly manner as we entered, between two Janizaries who grasped our shoulders as firmly, notwithstanding we were all unarmed, as though their heads depended on our committing outrageous acts upon their Mahomedan master. We found our horses ready in the outer court—we mounted and proceeded to the outer side where the Ceyques were manned and ready to take us to Pera. This tedious ceremony lasted about six hours—during which time not one of us had been seated but the Ambassador.

His Excellency had previously invited the majority of the party to dine at the English Palace, where we found spread the greatest variety of delicacies which the country produced and the appetite could desire. We forgot the fatigues of the day, the Sultan, the eunichs, and the whole corps of Janizaries, in potent libations of exquisite wines.

The sultan Mahmoud is thirty five years of age, in stature rather inferior to those which the Grecian artists of ancient times would call noble. He has large, black, penetrating eyes, dark, swarthy complexion, small nose, and a long black beard, which he appears to take much delight in stroking down. The *tout ensemble* of his features is good. When I saw him on the throne, he was dressed in purple robes, with a plain turban, in front of which he wore a small plume fitted in a cluster of diamonds. Near him lay an elegant sword, of exquisite workmanship. In his girdle he wore his Yatogan, the handle of which was studded with diamonds, and contrasted with the dark purple colour of his robe made a brilliant appearance which eclipsed all imaginary beauties. There being no display of colours, there was a simple elegance which baffles all description. Take my visit to the Seraglio in the aggregate, it gave me infinite satisfaction, and I shall ever remember it with pleasure.

The character of the Sultan is of that austere nature which marks the nation over which fate has placed him; but the most predominant trait in his character is avarice; it frequently extends to meanness and often proves fatal to the unfortunate individuals who is concerned with him or his government, should he prove to be a Greek or Armenian, and in possession of much wealth. Frequently, without the least apparent cause, his property is confiscated by the State, and the poor devil either beheaded or banished for life. A circumstance of a similar nature took place at Constantinople, a short time previous to my arrival there; a very extensive family of Armenians had amassed an immense property, and had extensive engagements with the Porte. Suddenly three or four of the principals were beheaded in the most publick manner, and their property confiscated to the infernal avarice of the Sultan.

COMMUNICATION.

Messrs. Editors.—When I handed you my remarks on the first communication of "D." nothing was more distant from my thoughts than that a reply would be made to them by him; much less such a one couched in terms so expressive of an ungovernable temper, as that contained in your paper of Saturday last. In vindication of what I had expressed previously on the subject, I purpose to answer those passages of your correspondent, which I deem worthy of being noticed. After a few preliminary remarks predicated upon the motives which urged me in my first communication he infers, that he applies them to "the very illiberal and unjustifiable attack made on the rising reputation of a young gentleman, whose exertions, though they may not bid defiance to the strictest criticism, yet are far superior to the "*execrations*," which your correspondent endeavours to load them with." This, no doubt, is suggested by passion. Where the "*execrations*" are, or what can be construed into their significance, his discerning faculties must alone point out.

A mystery hangs over the next paragraph where he makes mention of his "*personal* aspersions." I *presume* the gentleman alludes to the conclusion of my first communication where I remarked that, "they are to be censured, &c. For his satisfaction I would state, that neither he or any other who is in the habit of "*puffing*" were individually included; but as a general remark, I placed it in the plural number. I truly sympathize with him in the dangers his literary reputation has been subjected to; but at the same time, I can assure him I would be the last who would dare asperse it. The next following, is a complete "*budget of blunders*." He there accuses me of being "paradoxical," not having the least shadow of reason for so doing. If it was the true construction which he had placed upon my sentence I would not have denied it. But, whether designedly or through ignorance, he has so perverted it I am unable to say. I did not mean to be understood by the interpretation he has given it. I expressed my meaning, as I thought in a natural sense and, though not satisfactory to his mind, I am quite sure according to the rules of English syntax. With this egregious *faux pas*, he puts together a chain of wrong conclusions and winds up with the pleasure the audience received, as "the *then* only testimonial of his abilities." The transitory applause of a few friends must be the foundation on which we are to predict "future excellence."

What follows is rather too *broadly* expressed and too indicative of the ominous dispositions of his thoughts. But waving that, I would proceed to remark, that if I did not rightly comprehend him in his word "*boldness*," and am to understand *his* definition of it, then my assertion that the character was too arduous for a beginner, is verified. According to this, the remark amounts to an impeachment of my veracity. I would appeal to the candour of your readers, and ask them, whether or not *he* should be most fit to judge of the performance of any one, who has no interest for the good appearance of the performer, and who has had some opportunity of judging of eloquence; than he, who is his *friend*, and with sentiments of friendship would not admit his inability. To all his remarks on this point, I make this general observation, that as a libel on my veracity, it is neither just nor is it within the bounds of a fair discussion to premise, what cannot, by a strict accordance to what I have said, be fully made out.

I did say that "nothing throughout his whole performance gave any promise of talent;"—to which your correspondent's answer is "as illiberal as unjust." If I had not previously stated my reason for asserting this, I would have pleaded guilty to the accusation; but, having fully, as I thought, exposed the futility of young performers attempting difficult characters I stand by what I have said. The next sentence to the concluding paragraph is truly ridiculous. "The universal approbation of the house," he says, "he considers as sufficient to counterbalance the *railings* of your correspondent." The word "*railings*" is synonymous with "*execrations*," before used. Thus through passion (for the whole piece appears to be composed of it,) he must brand me with these abusive words: "The *universal approbation.*" And what was it? The applauses of a few friends, as I have said before, and the noisy rabble ever ready to gratify their clamorous propensities. My assertion that there was no promise of talent is disproved because of the "*universal approbation*" of the house.

The concluding paragraph is similar to the conclusion of a letter, not to be at all believed. But *en passant* I remark, that if he must guess at the motives which induce any person to write, and wish to adorn his supposition by a learned phrase, it would be adviseable to recall his knowledge of the Latin language. "*For the satisfaction of your unknowing correspondent.*" to use his own language when speaking of me, I would inform him that the Latin term used by him, should be *cacoethes scribendi*, not as he has it.

I have, gentlemen, thus attempted a reply to your correspondent's satirical and unjust remarks on the motives which urged me to notice his first communication. I had there stated enough to convince any one that I bore no ill will to the young performer, the subject of his "*puff*." He would have it otherwise and accordingly has bestowed many "*execrations*" upon me. It is not my intention to trespass again on your columns, by discussing so unprofitable a topic; and, bidding farewell to your correspondent "D." I will leave him to chew the cud of his displeasure.

A VOTARY OF THESPIS.

From the American Daily Advertiser.

Being myself a well wisher to the success of every article of American Manufacture that comes fairly in competition with that which is imported, it is with much satisfaction that I call the attention of the public, to the examination of some men's and boy's "Boston Leghorns," or Timber hats, (as they are sometimes humorously called,) that are now for sale, at No. 30 Market-street, at prices far below any that can be imported; and, it is said, that the enterprising Proprietors of that establishment have now on hand about *eighty thousand* of that cheap and elegant article—and I sincerely hope that their efforts to encourage American Industry, by their *unwearied* pains to introduce this substitute for the Foreign Article may not be unrewarded, by their being obliged to keep on hand, until next season, so large a stock.

JONATHAN.

Great beauty, great stature, and great strength, are really and truly of *no great* use.

PUBLIC SALES.

BY COMLY & TEVIS, Auc'rs.

No. 73 MARKET-STREET.

DRY GOODS.

On Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock, on a credit of 90 days, for approved notes,

A large assortment of fresh imported and seasonable DRY GOODS, in lots.

Also, a quantity of Domestic Sheetings, Shirtings, Cassinets, &c.

On Saturday morning, the 1st of June, at 9 o'clock, will be sold, on a credit,

An extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, suited to the season.

TRAP BALL.

THIS entertaining game and pleasing exercise may be enjoyed every Monday afternoon, at the "*Traveller's Rest,*" in Broad street, between Chesnut and Walnut. Traps, Bats and Balls may be had for select parties or promiscuous companies at any time. Refreshments of the first quality at the Bar.

REUBEN TRAVELLER.

may 25—tf

THE SATURDAY MAGAZINE,

PUBLISHED by E. LITTELL. No. 74 South Second Street, Philadelphia; and by R. NORRIS HENRY, No. 97 Pearl Street, New York. CONTENTS. *Miscellany*—Sunday in England; Old Maids; Shetland; Confessions of an English Opium Eater. *Variety*—Anecdotes of Sir Joshua Reynolds; Sir Henry Saville; Gilbert Wakefield; Toleration; Anecdotes; Lotteries. *Poetry*—Poetic Sketch.

may 25—1t

CHARLES M'ARTHUR,

Silk, Woollen, and Cotton Dyer, &c. &c.

CONTINUES at the old established stand, No. 31 UNION STREET—where all orders in his line will be punctually attended to.

☞ Cloth, Silk Dresses and Shawls, &c dyed to any shade or pattern, at a short notice, and at very moderate prices. feb 2—tf

MAHOGANY.

JOHN JAMES, jun. Cabinet, Chair and Venitian Blind Maker, No. 28 *North Fifth street*, a few doors above the sign of the White Horse, and next door to the sign of the Lamb, has for sale, MAHOGANY in Plank, Boards and Veneers. Also, COPAL, JAPAN and SPIRIT VARNISH, and GLUE.

N. B. Orders promptly executed on reasonable terms. 2 mo 2 tf

GEORGE ALLCHIN,

BOOK BINDER and GILDER on the edges of Books, Letter and Fillagree Paper. Paper blacked on the edges for mourning, at No. 163 Vine Street, third door above Fifth Street, north side—Where he continues to manufacture Backgammon Tables and Chess Boards.

Orders from any part of the United States executed on reasonable terms. mar. 4—tf

DAVID COGGINS,

AT HIS LEATHER AND HIDE STORE, No. 87, Chesnut Street, has just received, by the late arrivals, and for sale at the lowest terms, large supplies of SPANISH HIDES, of various qualities, well selected and in fine order.

N. B.—Joseph Coggins has on hand 2000 pairs City made strong Shoes, first and second quality, whole sale or retail. may 11—tf

FIRE ENGINE.

A FIRST rate Fire Engine, built by Perkins & Bacon in 1817, of the new construction, throwing two streams of water, and warranted in complete repair, for sale. Apply to

BENJAMIN KITE, Jr.
No. 20, North Third street.
WILLIAM SAVERY,
No. 20, North Fifth street.
JAMES HANSELL,
may 11—6t No. 3, North Sixth street.

Tobacco, Snuff and Segars

MANUFACTURED on reasonable terms by the Subscriber, at the North East Corner of Callowhill and Front Streets; where those having unmanufactured Tobacco on hand will find it their interest to apply. JOB HANCOCK.

N. B.—The above articles, of a good quality, for sale, on commission. april 20—6m*

Silk, Cotton and Woollen Dyer.

S. WILLIAMSON, No. 58, North Eighth street, Philadelphia, respectfully informs the Dry Good Merchants, that he still continues the above business, of Dying French and Canton Crapes, Levantines, Mantua and Florence Silks, Sattins, Velvets, Gauzes, Sewing Silks, Ribands, &c. and restores Silks to their original colours, Bombazets, Bombazeens, Poplins, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Waterloo Shawls Dyed, Pressed or Sponged, and every article of Clothing.

S. W. flatters himself, from his long experience in the above business, all those who may favor him with their orders he hopes he will be able to give general satisfaction. jan 12—6m

WM. WALLACE.

No. 22 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Has Received of the late Arrivals,

TWO cases of LEGHORN, containing an assortment of Mens', Womens' and Childrens' Hats and Bonnets, which will be sold by the case, dozen or otherwise, as low as they can be bought in the city.

ALSO,

Fashionable Winter Bonnets, White Chip and American Straw do. Feathers, Flowers, Ribbands, Trimmings, &c.

1 case super. black and colored Bombazeens,
1 do. Elegant Merino Shawls and Scarfs,
3 do. Nankin and Canton Crapes,
1 do. new stile Merino pattern Furniture Chintz, Irish Linens, Sheetings, and Diapers.

An assortment of French and India Silks, Lace Veils, Shawls, &c.

4-4 Ingrain Carpeting, 4-4 English Ingrain Hemp do. a new and superior article.

With a variety of other articles in the Dry Goods and Millinary line. dec 22—tf

Samuel Mason, jun.

CLOCK and WATCH MAKER, has Removed from No. 167 Chesnut street to No. 249 Market street, north side, between Sixth and Seventh streets, where he offers for sale, an assortment of warranted patent Lever, Repeating & Plain Watches. Also, Gold, Gilt and Steel Chains, Seals & Keys. *Clocks and Watches carefully repaired.* feb 2—tf

CLOCK & WATCH MAKING.

SAMUEL HUCKEL, Clock and Watch Maker, No. 38, South Street, a few doors above Front Street, has for sale, Clocks and Watches, Chains, Seals and Keys, Jewellery, &c. &c.

*** Clocks and Watches carefully repaired and warranted. april 20—6m

JOB PRINTING

BANK Checks,	Law Blanks,
Prices Current,	Commercial Blanks,
Catalogues,	Policies of Insurance,
Circular Letters,	Bills of Lading,
Lottery Tickets,	Lottery Bills,

Cards, and Hand Bills of every description,

Neatly executed at a short notice, on very reasonable terms.

Atkinson & Alexander.

No. 53 Market street.

Foreign Intelligence.

By the arrival of the fast sailing packet ship Maria, Capt. Fowler, at New-York, the editors of the *Commercial Advertiser* have received London papers to the 13th ult. Their principal contents are given as follows:

FRANCE.

General Berton is stated to have fled to Portugal, where he was received with open arms by the Constitutionalists. Notwithstanding the departure of their leader, the *liberaux* of France appear not to have abandoned all hopes of effecting a counter revolution. New attempts to excite commotions had been made at Strasburg and at Marseilles. At the latter place, a plot was formed by a Colonel Caron to corrupt a regiment in the garrison, and induce it to march upon Toulon for the purpose of seizing the arsenal, with all its arms, ammunitions, &c. The chief of the conspiracy had fled in consequence of a discovery, and others who were implicated had been arrested, and their papers taken possession of. At Toulouse, the Prefect had issued an order directing that the Theatre of that place should be closed till further orders, and that every assemblage on the public highway that refused obedience, should be dispersed by force. This measure originated in the excesses of the young men who attended the theatre, and who are represented for the most part, as strangers in Toulouse, belonging to the school of law and surgery, and who had manifested criminal intentions by uttering shouts in opposition to that of Vive le Roi, and of a character evidently seditious. A depot of arms had been seized containing a considerable quantity of muskets, bayonets, pistols and infantry sabres.

Accounts had reached Paris from Constantinople that M. DE LA TOUR MAUBOURG could not succeed during his stay, to obtain from the Divan any official recognition of his quality. The Internuncio of Austria, (say the Paris papers) M. DE LUTZOW, had equally renounced all hope of an arrangement, and had formally expressed his dissatisfaction at the insolence of the Porte.

The discussions that had taken place in the Chamber of Deputies, are stated to have disgusted the military with the *Liberals*, who asserted that the army was almost entirely officered by the sons of the Nobility. An inquiry had taken place in every regiment, and it had been found, that the same proportion existed as formerly; it had also been ascertained, that in other regiments of the Royal Guard, there were one-third less Nobles than there were in the Imperial Guard.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

It is stated that on the 12th of March, the Turkish squadron gave chase to three Russian ships in the Black Sea, of which they captured two, under pretence that they had Greek property on board.—The Ottoman fleet appears to have sailed for the Isle of Candia, with 16,000 troops, to make a descent there. An army entirely composed of Asiatics, and which is estimated at 130,000 men, was cantoned in the vicinity of Constantinople, which capital, according to accounts from Odessa, was perfectly tranquil on the 8th of March. Subsequent advices, received in London, of the 15th say, that the population were to be immediately armed; that an order for a levy *en masse* had been issued, and that the foreign ministers had been officially advertised of the rejection of the Russian *ultimatum*. In consequence of which, the greatest enthusiasm prevailed in the Turkish capital; and the orders which the Divan despatched in rapid succession to the army, did not permit a doubt that the Turks would be the first to attack; and it was generally thought that hostilities commenced on the 1st of April at the latest; for, on the departure of the courier, the Turkish army, about 160,000 strong, and perfectly equipped and supplied, was but a few days march from the Danube, and was about immediately to effect the passage of that river. If, as is supposed, the Russians had been informed of this movement, they would themselves have advanced; from whence it would result, that the first blow would take place between the Pruth and the Danube. This intelligence, the London Courier says, is considered authentic.

Late accounts from Smyrna corroborate these statements, and add that the roads in the vicinity of Smyrna were crowded with troops, proceeding towards Constantinople. A great number of extra caravans had been employed by the Turkish authorities, for the purpose of transporting soldiers and military stores towards the head quarters, on the banks of the Pruth. The same advices also confirm the accounts of the issue of a Firman by the GRAND SEIGNIOR, for embodying all males from the age of 18 to an advanced time of life. For some months past, the inhabitants of Smyrna had been kept in a state of great ignorance as to the relations of Russia and Turkey, but the preparations to which we have alluded, had produced a strong sensation, and war was looked upon as certain. The Turks had shewn no disposition of late to molest foreigners, but great fears were entertained that the commencement of hostilities might lead to fresh excesses. The strictest orders had been sent to all the Pachas in Europe to arm and exercise all the young men in their Pachalicks. In proportion as they had acquired some knowledge of the use of arms, they were to be sent to one of the two armies of reserve, which these Pachas were ordered to form.

Other accounts say, that no idea could be formed of the "infatuated exultation of the Turks; all classes cry 'to arms!' and unhappily, signalize their enthusiasm by the massacre of the Greeks. As soon as a battle shall have taken place, the Grand Seignior quits Constantinople to head the army in person, and the famous standard of Mahomet will be displayed. Such is the impetuosity of the Janizaries, that persons who had no doubt of the success of Russia, now feel more than doubt, when they contemplate the mass of an infuriated fanatical population which will unceasingly rally round the standard of the prophet."

The greatest misery appears to reign throughout all Moldavia: the land untilled; the merchandize seized by the Turks; the streets covered with half putrified horses, and only a few half naked Gypsies to be seen.

An article dated St. Petersburgh, March 12, confirms this wretched picture, and adds that the Janizaries absolutely refuse to quit Constantinople, where, in case of war, (which they ardently desired) they reckoned on a general pillage and massacre of the rich Greeks. Orders had been transmitted to the Russian head quarters for the divisions contained in the several districts of Bessarabia, to march and take up concentrated positions along the Pruth. It was even said that parties of cavalry had already exchanged shots. It was generally believed at Warsaw that the first courier would bring news of an action, which, there was every reason to expect would be most sanguinary.

A Grand Alliance is talked of between England, France, and Austria, to which Denmark, it is said will be invited to accede. Whatever may be in this, a great stir appears to have taken place among the European powers, in consequence of the Turkish rejection of the Russian proposals. At Vienna, important orders had been addressed to the Superior Council of War. At Berlin, an Extraordinary Council had been held, a Cabinet Courier dispatched to Vienna, and *estafettes* sent to the generals commanding troops in the different fortresses. All the English naval officers on the continent of Europe had received peremptory orders to return. These are very proper precautionary measures but we do not apprehend that they indicate any thing like a participation, on the part of the powers named, in the contest between Russia and Turkey.

GREECE.

Little notice is taken of the Greeks in the papers brought by this arrival. The officers of the different Europeans who had joined their standard had introduced among them the modern tactics, and the artillery in particular is stated to have been greatly improved.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Courier of the 9th, contains the Message of the president of the United States, recommending the recognition of the independence of Spanish America. The remarks of the Courier upon the subject, are liberal, and are concluded in the following manner. "This is certainly an important transaction, and to no country more so than to England. We have not space to day, to enter upon those reflections, which it is calculated to excite, but we feel confident that our Ministers will not neglect any allowable means for securing all the advantages which may be derived from a frank and decisive policy with respect to the South American Government.

We can learn nothing of the measures to be adopted by the British Parliament in reference to the opening of the West India ports till after the 17th of April, on which day both houses re-assemble. A letter from Copenhagen of the 25th March, says, "all the letters which reach us from England and Holland, are filled with details concerning the projected marriage between the King of England and our Princess Caroline. Here we know nothing positively about it; but are certain that Mr. Foster, the English Envoy to the Court of Copenhagen, who was absent upon leave, till July next, will embark instantly on board a frigate to return to Copenhagen."

The disturbances in Ireland do not appear to have subsided, and the executions of the White Boys continue.

The persons charged with having excited the military to attack the people at the famous Manchester meeting, have been tried and acquitted.

Some of the members of the "London Constitutional Society" had been indicted, and were on trial when our last accounts left London. Benbow, and several other Radicals who had been prosecuted by the Society, were to be examined as witnesses for the prosecution.

Lucien Bonaparte is stated, in the Paris papers, to have been requested, at the demand of a neighboring power, and the Ministers of several of the States of the "Holy Alliance," to quit Brussels, where he was on affairs connected with the marriage of his son.

A letter from the "Southern frontiers of Russia, dated March 10, says "the Janizaries have fought with the Asiatic troops in Jassy; about 500 men were killed on both sides. During the massacre, the city was set on fire in several places, for the purpose of plunder. The wind being high 480 houses were burnt."

Massacre of the Royal Family of Spain.

The London Courier of the evening of the 13th April, gives the following particulars of an event, which there seems to be strong grounds for believing, from the manner in which it is stated in that paper, and from the cause assigned. The assassination of so distinguished an individual as RIEGO, who is looked up to by the Spaniards as the Father of his country, and the Guardian of their liberties, was sufficient we must acknowledge, to rouse all Spain against the perpetrators of so dastardly an act.

From the London Courier of April 13.

We have received the following letter from Paris this morning, and lay it before our readers precisely as it has reached us. It is proper to mention, that it is not from any of our own correspondents, and therefore we cannot vouch for its accuracy. With this fair qualification we submit it to the public.

With respect to the alledged assassination of Riego, we perceive that the Morning Chronicle mentions the same circumstances upon the authority of a private letter of the 8th inst.

"*Paris, April* 10.—"A private letter from Madrid states, that on leaving the Cortes, Riego, and the most distinguished Constitutional Members, were assassinated by the Serviles; that the populace of Madrid instantly rose *en masse*, penetrated into the Royal Palace and massacred all the Royal Family. We know not what credit is due to this intelligence, which we have traced to General B—s, who states, he had seen the letter to the above purport."

IRELAND.—The debate, in the British house of lords, upon the proposal of the ministry to put the insurrection act in force, and suspend the *habeas corpus* act in Ireland, was very animated. Amongst those who spoke in favour of the measures proposed, were the duke of Wellington and lord Redesdale, who expressed opinions worth notice. The duke of Wellington said, that unless the bills were passed, not only was the military force then in Ireland inadequate to put down the insurgents, but that 150,000 men could not effect the object; he formed this opinion, he said, from his knowledge of the personal qualities of the people and from the peculiar nature of their country, which was favourable to such a warfare as they seemed inclined to carry on. Lord Redesdale said that he was in favour of the measures proposed, violent as they were called, because submission could not be produced by any thing else—violence, said he, is the only means employed by the Irish themselves—the common practice amongst parents is to knock their children down for any offence, or supposed offence. In reply, lord Holland said that it appeared from the argument of lord Redesdale, that the ministry were about to follow the alledged and reported example of the Irish, and instead of gentle treatment, to knock them down like beasts; such a course, he said would not alter the character of a people admitted by lord Wellington to be brave and hardy; and if it would require more than 150,000 soldiers to make an impression, he would predict that Ireland was lost unless conciliation should be speedily substituted for force.

A large tenement on Markinch, Inverness, occupied by six families, was burnt to the ground, and two children, one a girl of four years old, and the other an infant boy of only twelve days old, perished in the flames. These children belonged to a man of the name of Cameron, commonly known as "the rich beggar." The house was also his property. He has reduced the art of begging and fortune-telling to a trade, regularly transmitting the spoils gleaned from the credulity or compassion of the people of the south, to his head quarters in Inverness. Cameron's wife, after the carousals which too often distinguish Saturday night, had gone to sleep in a state of deep intoxication, and the flame of a candle communicated with the curtains of her bed. When roused from this state the wretched woman was still so utterly stupified as to be unable to think of the danger of the little girl or the infant, and thus they both perished the victims of their mother's intemperance.

A landlord met his tenant from Essex, in Fleet street, on Tuesday se'nnight, and being rather surprised to see him in that place, accosted him, 'Why P——, what brings you to London?'—'Why, master, I hear it is all over the country that the Ministers are going to lend the farmers money, so I kept it to myself, and started to be in time,—Dang it! I'll have a good pull at them, for no one wants it more than I do.'

How to get Married.—Mr. John Moulton was brought before Sir Richard Birnie, on Thursday, much against his inclination, to answer the complaint of his friend, Mr. Ambrose Pummerton.

Mr. John Moulton is a young man, and a tailor by profession, and not remarkably handsome.—Some time ago he called on his friend, Mr. Ambrose Pummerton, and told him he was fallen in love with a Miss Juliana Wiffen—and that Miss Juliana Wiffen regarded him tenderly—so much so, that she had consented to take a walk with him on the following Sunday. Mr Ambrose Pummerton congratulated him thereupon—wished him joy, and all that—and added, 'But what have I to do with it?' 'Why,' said Mr. John Moulton, 'I have been thinking, as I have no *watch*, how queer I shall look, if she should happen to ask me what o'clock it is?' 'That's very true,' replied Mr. A. Pummerton, 'but could not you say you had left it at home, or at the watch-maker's, or something of that sort.'—'Oh, no!' rejoined Mr. John Moulton, 'she's too deep to be gammoned in that manner—and if you will lend me your watch for a bit, I'll be blowed if I don't return it to you safe and sound!' Mr. Ambrose Pummerton is a good natured person, and he agreed to do this—though he stipulated that it should be returned 'as soon as done with.' So Mr. John Moulton went a courting with Mr. Ambrose Pummerton's double-bottom silver hunter in his fob—and, with the addition of a spic and span Waterloo blue ribband, he so 'dazzled the eyes and bewildered the brain' of Miss Juliana Wiffen, that in one little fortnight she consented to become Mrs. John Moulton.

Mr. Ambrose Pummerton now presumed that the watch was 'done with;' but it did not return. 'This is very comical,'—thought he to himself—'but I won't say any thing about it yet—I'll wait till the *honey-moon* is over.'—The *honey moon* did pass, and many other moons, but still he saw nothing either of his watch or Mr. John Moulton—indeed they did not even ask him to the wedding supper, or any other supper, dinner, breakfast, or lunch whatsoever, and his sense awakening of the ungrateful getting the upper hand, as it were, of his friendly consideration towards Mr. John Moulton, he, somewhat peremptorily, demanded that his double-bottomed silver hunter should be returned forthwith. This demand produced no effect whatever; month after month rolled away, and eventually the bamboozled Mr. Ambrose Pummerton discovered that his ungrateful friend, after having literally won a wife with his watch, had been base enough to put it "*up the spout*"—in other words, he had pawned it! Under these circumstances he had sought redress from the laws of his country.

Mr. J. Moulton, in defence, admitted the fact; and said he was willing to pay the value of the watch by instalments.

The Magistrate told him he was a contemptible fellow, and committed him to prison for three months under the illegally Pawning Act.

Late from Canton.

We mentioned some time ago that a British frigate had had a fracas with some Chinese a few miles from Canton, originating, it is said in an attempt of a boat's crew to rob some potatoe fields. The Chinese, assembling in considerable numbers, drove them into the river up to their necks in water; when the commander of the frigate discharged a few guns loaded with grape shot, which killed and wounded several of the inhabitants.

When the news reached Canton that the British frigate had fired upon and killed several Chinese, they, as usual in such cases, demanded an equal number of English to be delivered to them, to be put to death.—This was refused on the part of the English. The trade was immediately stopped. Determined not to give up their men, as demanded, the Company (supercargoes) resolved to quit the factory, and take refuge on board their ships. The Chinese did not believe, at first, that they were serious, and concluded they were only making a feint. Finding, however, that their flags were struck, and that their wives and families had left Macoa, that the treasure was embarked, and all the shipping had dropped down to the second bar, they became seriously alarmed. The Viceroy had gone so far as to promise that the trade might go on as before, on condition, that when the English ships should have arrived in their own country, they would relate the affair to their sovereign, and 'next year' they might bring the specified number of Englishmen to be butchered according to their absurd laws.

Finding these propositions unsuccessful, the Hong merchants went down in a body to the English ships, which were lying at Bocca Tigris, with all the English on board, to endeavour to settle matters; but they also failed in their attempt.

The British supercargoes have behaved with the greatest firmness and resolution, and seem determined to protect their countrymen from those unjust laws, which consider an accidental homicide as equal to a deliberate murder.

The interruption for only one season of the whole commerce of the East India Company with China, would prove of most essential benefit to that of the United States, as it is likely the transaction just alluded to will enhance the prices of tea and other Chinese productions, in the European markets.

The pestilent ingenuity of the Chinese, (says the Baltimore Morning Chronicle) to take advantage of this murderous article in their criminal code, exceeds the bounds of all belief. A Chinese beggar once beset a friend of ours, and was sturdily importunate in his demands. The American, thus beset, had recourse to convincing arguments, and tried what virtue there was in a horse whip. The mendicant fell before the door of his adversary's lodging to all appearance dead, and laid in that position from early dawn until the shades of twilight began to gather. Meantime, the Chinese, parties perhaps to the deception, begin to assemble round the body, and to cast many ominous looks at the gentleman's dwelling. At length becoming so annoyed, the assailant slipped two guineas into the hand of the corpse, who then arose and walked off with much satisfaction.

Latest from South America.

The schr. Endymion, Capt. Hatteway, arrived at New-York in 14 days from Laguira, brings intelligence that the Patriot blockading squadron of Porto Cabello, had summoned the garrison to surrender. The fleet consisted of three brigs and six schrs. and had been firing for some days into the town. The effect of the summons was not known when Capt. H. put to sea.

A report had reached Laguira that the Spanish general Morales, defeated in all his projects, and perceiving that he was about to be surrounded, had effected his escape, and arrived at Porto Cabello. This is extremely probable, as by accounts received here last evening, it is ascertained that Coro had been re-taken by the Patriots on the 17th April, after an engagement with the force under colonels Tello and Barinas, in which the latter were completely defeated. Even taking the strength of Morales' army at 3000 men, though we do not believe he had half that number, the Colombian forces assembled at Coro were more than sufficient to cope with him. Cut off by sea and by land, as he effectually was, nothing but an unconditional surrender presented itself; but we can scarcely suppose that a soldier like Morales who had fought so many battles, and whom we never heard charged with cowardice, would have left his army and consulted his own personal safety merely. But be this as it may, the independence of Colombia may now be considered as fixed on an immoveable basis, and all the hopes of Spain of being able to retain an influence there, destroyed for ever. This triumph of liberal principles, must ere long decide the fate of the remaining provinces of this delightful portion of the globe, and finally lead to their complete emancipation from foreign thraldom.

The Spanish frigate Laguira at Porto Cabello, had made an attempt to break through the blockading squadron, but she did not succeed, and returned into port with the loss of her foremast. A Spanish brig of war had been more successful a few days previous, having effected her escape and arrived at Curracoa.

From the Watertown Republican of May 14.

STUPENDOUS CAVERN.

There was discovered, about three weeks since, on the bank of the Black River, upon the land of James Le Ray, opposite to the village of Watertown, an extraordinary cavern or grotto, the mouth of which is about ten rods from the river, north of the Falls and of Cowan's Island.

The great extent of the cavern, and the great number of spacious rooms, halls, and chambers into which it is divided, and the immense quantity of calcareous concretions which it contains, and different states of those concretions, from the consistence of lime mortar, to that of the most beautiful stalactites, as hard as marble, render it difficult, if not impossible, to describe it, and I shall only attempt to give a faint description of three or four rooms.

The mouth of the cavern is in a small hollow, about five feet below the surrounding surface of the earth—you then descend sixteen and a half feet, into a room about 16 by 20 feet, and 8 feet high—and behold in front of you a large flat or table rock, 12 or 14 feet square, two feet thick, and elevated about four feet from the bottom of the cavern—the roof over head covered with stalactites, some of which reach to the table rock. On your left hand is an arched way of one hundred and fifty feet—and on your right hand is another arched way, six feet broad at the bottom, and six feet high, which leads into a large room. Passing by this arch about 20 feet, you arrive at another, which leads into a hall ten feet wide and one hundred feet long, from five to eight high, supported with pillars and arches, and the sides bordered with curtains, pleated in variegated forms, as white as snow. Near the middle of this hall, is an arched way, through which you pass into a large room, which, like the hall, is bordered with curtains, and hung over with stalactites; returning into the hall, you pass through another arch into a number of rooms on the left hand, curtained, and with stalactites hanging from the roof. You then descend about ten feet, into a chamber about twenty feet square and nine feet high, curtained in like manner, and hung over with stalactites. In one corner of this chamber, a small mound is formed about twelve feet in diameter, rising three feet from the floor; the top of which is hollow and full of water from the drippings of stalactites above, some of which reach near to the basin.

Descending from this chamber, and passing through another arch into a hall by the side of which you see another basin of water, rising about four inches from the floor; formed in the same way, but in the shape, size and thickness of a large tea tray, full of the most pure and transparent water.

The number and spaciousness of the rooms, curtained and pleated with large pleats, extending along the walls from two to three feet from the roofs of the most perfect whiteness, resembling the most beautiful tapestry, with which the rooms are embroidered; and the large drops of water, which are constantly suspended on the points of innumerable stalactites, which hang from the roofs above; and the columns of spar resting on pedestals, which, in some places, appear to be formed to support the arches above; the reflection of the lights, and the great extent and variety of the scenery of this amazing cavern, form altogether, one of the most pleasing and interesting scenes, that was ever beheld by the eye of mortal man.

Its discovery immediately drew to it great numbers of people from the village and surrounding country; who were making great depredations upon it, by breaking off and carrying away, whatever they esteemed most curious; when Samuel C. Kennedy, Esq. Mr. Le Ray's agent was applied to, to prevent further spoliation; who immediately directed the passage into the cavern to be enlarged; stairways made, with a strong door under a lock and key; which has been finished and the door closed.

The discovery of this grotto, added to the extensive petrefaction along the river in this vicinity, especially on Cowan's Island, of the once inhabitants of the deep, cannot fail to render Watertown, (to the curious at least) a lasting place of resort."

It may be proper to mention here that the cavern has been but partially explored, and that no one who has been into it, although some suppose they have travelled more than 100 rods, pretend to have found the extent of it, or to know the number of rooms, halls and chambers which it contains.

Hydrophobia.—The Boston Evening Gazette, after remarking that several mad dogs had lately made their appearance in Philadelphia, adds, "Should any person be bitten, it will afford an opportunity for the curious among the physicians, to put to the test, the preventative remedy for the Hydrophobia, (so successful in Russia) which has been communicated by Mr. Middleton, the American Minister Plenipotentiary at St. Petersburg to some Gentlemen of Science in the United States. If the poison has taken, it first makes its appearance, it is said, underneath the tongue, and may be extracted by a lancet or otherwise, before it is reabsorbed in the system. The member therefore is subjected to the most scrutinising examination every 12 hours for about 20 days in succession, and if no alarming appearance is perceptible under the tongue, the danger of the disease is considered at an end. By extracting the globules, should any such appear, it is contended, that the hydrophobic principle is entirely eradicated."

he Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, May 25, 1822.

WN MEETING.—A call has been made in of our daily papers, for the assembling of citizens who are disposed to favour a pe- m the Select and Common Councils, pray- at High street, from Second to Front, the of the old Jersey Market, may be left open, der to benefit the health and advance the y of the city. The meeting is to be held this noon at four o'clock, in the State-House and it is hoped those particularly concern- attend, that there may be a full expression timent on the occasion.

schr. Liberty, arrived at Charleston, (S. C.) days from Cape Haytien, brings accounts the temporary excitement some time since ed by the operations of some French ves- Samana bay, had entirely subsided, and hands of the government had been much ghened by the extension of its authority to section of the island. The National Guards, posed of all the young men of the country, in a high state of discipline and equipment review of about six thousand of these troops place at the Capes a few days before the rty sailed.

At the Halifax (N. C) Superior Court, a man med Jacob Pope, was charged with having mali- ly caused the death of one of his female ves, by inflicting on her naked body and limbs ween two and three hundred lashes with a akin. The evidence which was stated to the rt, displayed the most cruel and savage per- verance on the part of the offender, and in any er tribunal would have condemned him to the ber, but it has been left on record in the state North Carolina, that a crime so degrading to ry feeling of humanity, was suffered to pass punished—the culprit being only sentenced to y a fine of two hundred dollars and the costs prosecution!

The city of New-York, or rather the rogues hich infest it, seem to be rapidly progressing to perfection in their light-fingered exploits, and doubtless will shortly become as celebrated for dexterity as their craft are in London. A house was entered on Tuesday last, in the middle of the afternoon, and $400 dollars taken out of a secretary standing in the front chamber—on his way down stairs, a little child belonging to a family that lived in the third story, saw the villain and halloed to its mother that there was somebody on the stairs—but he, after first bidding the child hold its tongue, gave it a sixpence, and secured silence. He was detected that night in a house of ill-fame, near Corlaers' Hook. It seems, this fellow, between five and six o'clock on the same evening, had the audacity to break into a gentleman's bed chamber, where he and his wife were asleep, stole a good watch off the mantle piece, and seventeen dollars in money, a silver mounted snuff box, and several other articles, out of the pockets of the gentleman's clothes in the room, and got off without disturbing them.

Last week our city was honoured with the presence of several hundred clergymen—the Presbyterian General Assembly, Episcopal Convention, Methodist Conference, Associate Reformed Synod, and as we are informed, the Baptist Association all sitting at the same time. The General Assembly has not yet risen, and its present session will be rendered remarkable, by the union, which has long been in contemplation, having been effected between the Presbyterian and Associate Reformed Churches.

The plan of the new State Prison, now building in Philadelphia is to inclose ten acres of ground with a high and strong stone wall, as a general prison yard. This enclosure is to be subdivided by high walls into as many separate enclosures as there are prisoners. Each separate enclosure is to have a cell for one person only. So that the prisoners are to be kept entirely separate—to see no person but their keeper until the day they come out, and yet to be kept continually at hard labor. It is believed that this arrangement will answer every purpose of solitary confinement, and still the public derive as much benefit from their labor, as would be derived, if they were allowed to work together in the usual way. It must, however, necessarily follow, that the expenses for keepers and overseers will be greater, than it is in common prisons; yet advantages, in a moral point of view, will be derived from keeping the prisoners separate, and more than compensate the public for the extra expense incurred.

Considerable sensation was lately caused in Havana, (as well it might) by the misconduct of its officer, who, with about 300 soldiers, attacked one of the printing offices, demolished the materials, and shamefully abused the persons employed in it, as well as others who attempted to oppose his proceedings. The printer's offence was the publishing of some strictures on the conduct of the Captain General.

Accounts from St. Petersburgh of the 15th of March say, that the American Company have received information of the breaking out of a dreadful volcano, which opened at the beginning of March last year, in the Island of Unmak, one of the Aleutian Islands, and on its first eruption, which was very violent, covered Oonalashka, and even some more distant islands, with sand, soot, and ashes.

The Author of "Florio."—It gives us pleasure (says the Catskill Recorder of the 22d instant,) to mention the following facts, because they are equally complimentary to the author of "Florio," and creditable to the literature of our country. A gentleman of the name of Mannons, is publishing a work at Edinburgh, entitled the "Literary Coronal;" the first volume of which—an elegant duodecimo of about 300 pages, with engravings—is already issued. Having met with some of the productions of "Florio," he wrote to a gentleman in this country, directing him to procure as many of them, for insertion in the "Coronal," as the author would consent to part with. The result of the application was an engagement on the part of "Florio" to furnish Mr. Mannons with forty pieces. James Brooks, Esq. of Poughkeepsie, is the author of "Florio." He graduated at Union College in 1819; and is now about 21 years of age.

Yesterday afternoon, the North Carolina, 74 ship, left her anchorage opposite the Navy and was towed down the Delaware, towards ter, by the steam boat Superior.

MIRROR OF LIFE.

TO SHEW THE VERY AGE AND BODY OF THE TIMES, ITS FORM AND PRESSURE.

The brig Strong, Capt. Otis, sailed on Sunday last, from Baltimore for Cape Mesurado, having on board a number of native Africans, re-captured by our vessels of war, and about 33 coloured emigrants for the colony. They were accompained by Mr. Ashmun, a provisional agent and his lady.

The British government is said to have determined on uniting Upper and Lower Canada, with a view, as it is given out, to save the expenditure incurred by the present double administration.

It is stated in the Aurora, that General Wilkinson's visit to Mexico, is to recover some debts long due him from men who are now of great wealth, and with whom he had many years ago mercantile transactions, which he could not obtain returns for, after repeated applications for many years. He is also acting as agent for several persons who have claims on the revolutionary government.

Accounts from Buenos Ayres state, that vaccination has become pretty general in the principal towns. The Lancasterian system had been established some time ago in Buenos Ayres, by a Mr. Thompson, and was followed by Montevideo; but the new relations of the Brazils have given rise to factions in that city, whose animosity must tend sooner to restore the province to its former political connexions with La Plata.

The Court at New-York, have resolved to defer passing sentence on Mr Barker, till next term.—Mr B contends that the law under which he has been convicted was abrogated by the new constitution.

An extensive manufactory of grass bonnets is about to be established at Wethersfield, Conn. under the superintendance of Mrs. Sophia Wells, the lady to whom a medal was voted by the Royal Society of Arts in London.

In an article dated Easton, May 18, it is said that from present appearances the average produce of wheat in Maryland cannot be more than half the usual crop, and fears are entertained, that it will be much less even than that. "In Washington, Frederick and Montgomery counties, all famed for the growth of wheat, there will scarcely be any crop at all; and on the Eastern shore, the fields that have been opened by the frost, are now wasting under the effects of fly and sedging."

The yearly meeting of the Society of Friends in the Southern States, was held last week in the county of Dinwiddie, about 13 miles from Petersburgh, Va. The meeting was not as large as some former ones held at the same place, but the persons on the ground, Friends and others, on Sunday, were estimated at above one thousand.

Punishment for manslaughter.—At the late superior court for the county of Rowan, N. C. William Wood, upon an indictment for murder, was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars, and to stand committed until the fine was paid, but, *in consequence of his inability to pay the fine, he was allowed the benefit of the insolvent act!*

Two men were lately burnt to death near Moscow, N. Y. They had been dressing flax, and in the evening had retired to rest on a quantity of this article in the room, which, by some accident, took fire, and spread so rapidly as to envelop the unfortunate sufferers before they awoke.—The house was totally consumed.

Savage Punishment.—It is stated in the Wilmington Gazette of May 17th, that Joseph Johnson, convicted in the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Sussex, had been "sentenced to receive thirty-nine lashes on the bare back, at the public whipping post, to stand in the pillory for an hour, *to have his ears nailed thereto, and the soft part cut off.*

A duel, says the Alexandria Gazette, took place in Washington on Monday evening week, between Mr. Cocke, of the United States' Navy, and Mr. Wm Gibson, of the Treasury Department. The second shot proved fatal to Mr. Cocke, the ball entering his right side, just above the hip bone.

A new agricultural paper, called the New-England Farmer, is about to be published in Boston.—It will be issued weekly, at $2 50 per annum.

Milligan and Welchman, who were convicted some time since of robbing the Phœnix Bank, and whose sentences have been deferred till this time for the purpose of deciding a point of law relative to the case, were brought to the New-York bar on Saturday, and both sentenced to the state prison for nine years at hard labor.

The salary of the Mayor of the city of Boston is established at $2,500.

Hydrophobia.—A number of cases of Hydrophobia are stated, in the Montreal papers, to have very recently occurred at St. Andrews, Upper Canada. Three families in particular had suffered from its shocking effects. In one of them, quite numerous, every member except the father had been bitten; the two oldest sons, arrived at manhood, were dead, and there were no hopes of the survivors. Another family had three children bitten. No suspicions, it appears, were entertained that the dogs were mad until after many persons had shown symptoms of hydrophobia.

Fortunate Escape.—On Tuesday afternoon as Mr. Topliff, and the News-room boatman, with Mr. Low, printer of the Daily Advertiser, and Mr. Jellison, attached to our office, were passing down the harbour, the boat in which they were sailing suddenly and unexpectedly filled and sunk to the water's edge. In this situation, clinging to the boat, those individuals were exposed, in imminent danger of drowning for a considerable length of time, and were finally relieved from their unhappy situation, just in time to prevent the most fatal consequences. They remained in the water until a sloop could be dispatched from town to their relief, and were so exhausted when taken on board, as to be scarce able to stand.—*Boston Patriot.*

Hines and Bartlet, two notorious robbers, escaped from New York Bridewell, on Thursday evening week, by breaking a hole in the ceiling of their room, and sawing through a six inch plank, which made an aperture sufficiently large for each to get through into a small garret. They then opened a little circular window in the west wing, cut up their blankets, lowered themselves gently into the Park, and made off within pistol shot of the watch house, and of all the watchmen in the neighborhood.

Of 257 mendicants lately set to work in London, 106 absconded in a day or two.

The Rev. Dr. Mason, President of Dickinson College, Carlisle, is now lying dangerously ill, in consequence of a fall from his horse about two weeks since, by which one of his ribs was broken, and some further injury received. The horse was frightened by the report of a gun fired by a boy in the vicinity of the road.

Great complaints continue to be made of the unprotected state in which our West-India commerce is left. A letter from St. Thomas, speaks of the detention of the brig Sam of Portland, and of two other American vessels, by a lugger privateer, under the Spanish flag, which carried them into Cape Roxo, in the island of Porto Rico.

Last Saturday evening, Staten Island, New-York, was visited with a heavy shower of rain, accompanied with very severe thunder and lightning. As the storm passed over Richmond, a thunderbolt struck the spire of the Episcopal Church, and nearly demolished it. The electric fluid descended the steeple, set it on fire, tearing off the shingles, and leaving merely the frame standing—then descending the balcony, and shivering to atoms one of the main beams of the steeple, it came in contact with the stove pipe, and here it branched off in two directions. The main body of the fluid passed through the ground floor, tearing up several planks and forcing out a large stone from the foundation of the building. That part of the lightning which took to the stove pipe escaped out at the door, which was shattered to pieces, and the ceiling, windows and sashes of the lower part of the church were nearly all destroyed.

MOBILE.—Accounts from Mobile to the 2d instant state, that there existed considerable inconvenience at that place, from the want of shipping to carry off the crop.—The exports of cotton for April are stated at 8083 bales, and the crop of last year was estimated at more than six times that of 1817.

Local Affairs.

The Rev. Mr. Bedell has consented to the request of his friends in this city, by accepting the rectorship of an Independent Episcopal Church, for the erection of which arrangements are in full progress.

On Saturday evening last, during the shower, the dwelling of Dr Chapman was struck by lightning—it melted a silver cream jug placed in the parlour closet. A house in Market street also suffered from the same cause, the roof being perforated and one of the beams which supported it shivered into pieces.

The arrivals at this port, from the 22d March to the 14th May, 1821, amounted to sixty-six vessels—during the same period, this year, they have increased about one-third, the number noted being ninety-two.

Accident.—An accident occurred on Sunday last, requiring the interference of the City Commissioners, that their neglect may not continue to endanger the lives of the unwary. A lady and gentleman, with an infant, returning home in the dusk of the evening, the shafts of the gig in which they were suddenly gave way in consequence of running into a large opening near the corner of Arch and Front street, which threw the gentleman out, and the lady and child were carried some distance before assistance could be afforded them.

A letter received in this city, from captain Dixey, of the packet ship Lancaster, from this port for Liverpool, states, that one of the crew, named John Kelley threw himself overboard, in the Delaware Bay, and was drowned. He is represented to have been in a disordered state of mind.

Dr. JAMES M STAUGHTON, Professor of Chemistry and Geology in the Columbian College, sailed from Philadelphia, on Wednesday week, for Liverpool, designing to visit England and France, for purposes connected with his Professorship.

We understand that the keel of a line of battle ship, to mount, it is said, as many as 140 guns, will soon be laid at the Navy Yard.

◆

Percival the Poet.—The Eastern Argus says, this favourite child of the muses, who has stolen away the hearts of the lovers of chaste and elegant poetry, has recently left Charleston, where he spent the winter months, and is announced as having arrived in the city of New-York.

All that we know of Mr. Percival is what we have gleaned from the occasional notices in the newspapers of the day, and what we have seen in the brilliant effusions of intellect, which his bright unclouded genius has shed upon us. He formerly resided in New-Haven, and we have the impression that Connecticut is his native state. We know not whether the good folks of Connecticut have applied the epithets of Parnassus to their mountains, Tempe to their vales, or Helicon to their fountains: but from some cause or other that state has been not less remarkable for giving poets to the country, than Virginia has for furnishing us with presidents. We will not however like the ancient Greeks, quarrel about the birth place of Homer; the Percivals of Connecticut, as well as the Jeffersons of Virginia, belong not to a state but to our country.

The poetry of Mr. Percival, as far as our information extends, has hitherto been confined to short fugitive pieces, but they are generally of that sweet and pure stream, which only emanate from genius of the first order: and we cannot but hope, that ere long he will give to the world some work of magnitude and worth, which shall ever deter the cynics of Great Britain from asking the question, "who reads an American book?"

A half a century has not yet elapsed since we became an independent nation, and two centuries have scarcely gone by, since our sires were pilgrims in the wilderness. England wears the grey hairs of a thousand years, and yet we can give her an Irving for an Addison, and a Percival for a Moore.

The literature of our country is already respectable, and we hesitate not to hazard the assertion, that it is rising as fast, and destined to soar as high and shine as bright, as that of any country on the globe. The time may come when the world shall even say of England, compared with the United States, "*posthabita Samo.*"

Let us look to ourselves with confidence, and cherish the geniuses, who rise to illuminate our land; for verily we have on this side of the water some of the

> "God-like few,
> "Who, to the enraptur'd heart, and ear, and eye,
> Teach beauty, virtue, truth and love, and melody."

Sporting Intelligence.—The Spring Races on the Union Course, Long-Island, commenced on Thursday week. The confident statements in some of the papers, that a number of the finest horses from the southern states, would contend for the $700 purse of gold, drew to the ground, probably, the largest number of persons that ever witnessed similar sport on Long-Island. The spectators were disappointed as to the number of horses. There were entered the previous evening, viz.—the New-York horse Eclipse, the Virginia mare Lady Lightfoot, and the Pennsylvania horse, Sir Walter. Lady Lightfoot, for what cause we know not, was withdrawn the next morning, leaving to the course to Sir Walter and Eclipse.

The first three miles of the first heat was a sharply contested and beautiful race. Eclipse gained about his length at the onset, and maintained his distance for about two miles, when Sir Walter gained, got about his length ahead, and gave every appearance of winning the heat. On the fourth round he bolted, but got on the course again in time handsomely to save his distance. The heat was completed in 7 minutes 54½ seconds, a speed we understand that never was equalled in the United States, and we have heard it mentioned, that the records of the Sporting Magazine do not afford an instance of so great speed, the same distance.

The first three miles of the second heat was also an admirable race, and opinions were wavering as to the probable victor. Eclipse gained a little in starting as in the first heat. On the third round Sir Walter had the lead, and it was believed would win the heat, but soon after passing the third mile, he suddenly gave up and absolutely refused running the remaining distance, leaving the purse to be won by his antagonist with ease. Sir Walter is a fine horse, of excellent speed, and good bottom, but it was the opinion of spectators that he is yet too young to run on a four mile course. Eclipse evidently had the advantage in the best rider, and and many thought, of being in the best order and training for the race ground.

We understand that a bet of $1000 was won on the first heat between Eclipse and Sir Walter.

At [illegible] there was a trotting match, [illegible] mile heat, for a purse of one hundred dollars, between Mr Niblo's horse Savage, and Mr. Purdy's horse—Savage won the purse with ease.

The races finished on Thursday last.

[*New-York Statesman.*

◆

It is asserted, that during the four months ending the first of April, three American vessels had cleared out at Liverpool, with British manufactures and bullion, for India and China, to the amount of 200,000*l.* sterling.

Norfolk, May 15.

Atrocious Outrage.—One of those acts of brutal violence which the pen of the journalist almost shrinks from the task of recording, was perpetrated on Saturday evening last, near Godfrey's gate, half a mile beyond Fort Barbour, on the Princess Ann road, the victim of which was a poor but decent female, the wife of a Mr. *Riggs*, who keeps a small grocery in the vicinity of Fort Barbour, and the perpetrator a negro fellow belonging to Mr. William Langley, of Norfolk county. It was at an early hour of the evening that Mrs. R was passing along the road, when a tall stout negro man stepped before her from the side of the road and demanded her money. In vain she assured him she had none, and implored him to let her pass—the ruffian seized and forcibly dragged her into the woods, where he proceeded to the perpetration of a crime too horrible for us to name. The unfortunate woman struggled in the monster's grasp, until completely exhausted and nearly bereft of consciousness, she fell a final prey to his brutal designs. He then seized her by the hair and bending her head back until she was nearly suffocated, exclaimed that he was determined she should not have it in her power to betray him—and while he thus held her with one hand, was busily searching in his pockets with the other for a knife—when summoning all her remaining strength, she broke from his hold and fled.—Fortunately at that moment some persons were passing by in a chair, who relieved the poor sufferer from further apprehensions, and kindly conveyed her back to her dwelling, and delivered her to the care of her agonized family. She remained for a considerable time in a state of insensibility from the agitation of her spirits and the effect of the bruises she had received in the struggle—and when, on the next day, she had become more composed, the ruffian (who had in the mean time been apprehended) was brought into her presence that she might identify him, she was so horror-struck at the sight of him that she fainted away. On her recovery she had no hesitation in *affirming*, that he was the author of her suffering, and he was accordingly committed to the county jail.

◆

ON LIFE.

Life is to me a burthen, for alone
  In this throng'd world my lonely tent I pitch;
Relations, Friends, to me are lost, are gone!
  What! *all* dead? No! the same—they've all got rich.

DRAMATIC SUMMARY.

The building of the New Theatre in Chesnut street is rapidly progressing, and bids fair to be one of the handsomest structures in the United States, which has yet been built for dramatic exhibitions. We understand there will be an elegant portico on the second story, adorned by seven beautiful Italian columns, originally intended for the U S Branch Bank at Newbern, N. C but which have been purchased by the stockholders of the theatre.

Mr. Francis Blissett, comedian, and his daughter, sailed on Monday last, from Baltimore, in the Franklin, for Liverpool. The object of this voyage is the recovery of his health, which has been lately on the decline.

TIVOLI THEATRE.—The Theatre opened for the Summer Season, at the Garden, near the Centre Square, Market street, on Thursday.—The entertainments announced for this evening consist of the Irishman in London, and the farce of No Song no Supper.

BALTIMORE.—Messrs. Labasse & Tatin made their third appearance on Wednesday night, in a new ballet, for the first time in this city, called La Belle Peruvienne—they were to perform again this evening. Yester eve, being the last but two of Mr. Philipps' engagement, he was announced for the character of Count Almaviva, in the opera of the Barber of Seville—this gentleman gave his first lecture on Singing on Thursday evening.—On Monday, a new operatic drama is to be produced at the theatre, called Enterprize, or Love and Pleasure, written by a gentleman of Baltimore.

BOSTON.—Mr. Booth's benefit and the last night of his engagement took place on the 20th inst.—he performed the characters of Hamlet, and Jerry Sneak in the afterpiece of the Mayor of Garrat.

NEW-YORK.—The "Expelled Collegian," a new farce by the author of the drama of the Spy, was announced for representation last evening, for the benefit of Mr. Pritchard.

CHARLESTON.—Mr Dykes, after an absence from the stage of 13 years, made an appeal to the liberality of the citizens of Charleston, on the 17th ult. in consideration of the services he had rendered the drama, in which he was seconded by the whole company. The comedy of Fraternal Discord, (Capt. Bertram, Mr Hilson,) and the Wandering Boys, where the pieces he selected, and they were to close the performances, of the season.

CINCINNATI.—Mr Cooper commenced his career at this theatre, for a few nights, on the 11th instant, in the tragedy of Othello, Moor of Venice. Messrs. Collins and Jones, the managers, stimulated by the success which has attended this gentleman's great talents, disposed of the lower tier of boxes to the highest bidders, at public auction. Mrs. Drake had deferred her appearance until Mr Cooper had completed his engagement.

Philadelphia Directory—for 1823.

THE public are respectfully informed that the subscriber has made arrangements for the publication of a Directory, at the commencement (say first month) of the ensuing year. The orthography, which has heretofore been the source of so many errors, shall be particularly attended to, and every exertion used to make it correct. Having, during the last 25 years, been more or less engaged in a manner conducive to a thorough acquaintance with the materials of what *ought* to form a correct Directory, the Editor presumes his present undertaking will be found, at least inferior to none of his predecessors. He disclaims all participation in former Directories, as well as *Supplements, Second Editions, &c.*

It would be altogether useless to say any thing relative to the utility of a Directory—no house, public or private, should be without one, much less those in business.

☞ Advertisements inserted at the rate of Five Dollars per page—half a page $3; quarter of a page $2.

Any subscriber on pointing out a mistake (making allowance for the time at which the name was taken) may return the book and receive his money.

It is supposed that the work will contain near 600 pages, and delivered to subscribers at $1 50 per copy. No more copies than are subscribed for shall be struck off.

PATRICK FEENEY, *Printer.*

may 25—tf

LEATHER STORE.

ABRAHAM WINNEMORE, at No. 55 PINE STREET, Philadelphia, has constantly on hand, an assortment of LEATHER, which he can dispose of as low, for cash or approved notes, as can be obtained in the city.

oct 30—5m

Public Sale Report

J. and W. LIPPINCOTTS & CO. Auctioneers,

From May 20th to 25th, 1822.

SUGARS—54 hhds	Muscovado	9,45 a 10,75 cwt.
11 hhds	do	9,55 —
23 hhds	St. Croix	10,25 a 15,25 —
73 boxes	br. Havana	9,50 a 9,75 —
5 do.	do.	9,20 —
12 do.	White do.	11 a 12,00 —
MOLASSES—12 hhds.	Sugar House, (inf.)	30½ gal.
2 hhds.	do	37 —
5 hhds	Havana,	33 —
COFFEE—40 bags	Green Havana,	27½ lb.
RICE—6 tierces	Carolina (old)	2,00 cwt.
CHOCOLATE—15½ boxes	Boston, No 1,	12 lb.
STARCH—8 bbls.		5½ a 6 —
GINGER—7 kegs	Ground,	4 —
WINE—4 casks	Malmsey,	2,75 gal.
4 casks, 1 hhd.	Lisbon,	1,25 —
TOBACCO—19 hhds	Kentucky,	2,50 a 3,50 cwt.
43 seroons	Spanish,	17½ a 21 lb.
4 kegs	Manufactured,	8 a 8½ —

MARRIED,

On Sunday evening, the 12th inst by the Rev Dr. Brodhead, Mr BENJAMIN S CLEMENS, to Miss CHRISTIANA DAVIDSON, both of this city.

On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Brodhead, Mr. LAMBERT DUY to Miss LOUISA C. OAT, all of this city.

On Wednesday evening, by the Rev. Philip F. Mayer, Mr JOHN KEPHART, of Bucks County, to Miss CHRISTIANNA HOOK, of the Northern Liberties.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Brodhead, Mr. HENRY HUBER, Jun. to Miss HESTER C. HANSEL, all of this city.

DIED,

On Tuesday evening last, Mr. JACOB LOUDEN, aged 23.

On Tuesday morning, RACHEL DRINKER, consort of the late John Drinker, aged 92.

On Monday evening, CHARLES BIRD, jr son of Mr Charles Bird, aged 19.

On Tuesday morning, after a short illness, S. HAMPTON MEEKER, aged 26.

On Tuesday, after an illness of a few days, Mrs. SARAH BURKHARD, aged 73.

On Tuesday evening, Mr. JOSHUA STOKES, sen. of this city.

On Sunday morning, MARGARET MAULL, consort of Robert Maull, aged 46.

On Tuesday afternoon, after an illness of upwards of 10 years, MARY BRELSFORD, aged 72.

On the 20th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH BASTIAN, consort of J. Bastian, sen.

On Thursday, in this city, Miss SARAH ATWOOD, of Haverhill, Mass. aged 24.

On the 14th inst at his residence near Wilmington, Del. Dr. JAMES TILTON, late Surgeon General in the U. S. army.

On Thursday morning, at five o'clock, Mr. CLAUDE BERNIAUD, aged 66 years.

On Tuesday evening last, in New Jersey, Mr. HUGH CHRISTY, for many years a respectable merchant of this city.

In Havana on the 6th of May, inst. Mr. ROBERT GIFFORD, in the 17th year of his age, late [illegible] of the schr. Marcus of this port.

ALMANAC.

1822. MAY	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	High Water.	Moon's Phases.
25 Saturday,	4 46	7 [illegible]	[illegible] 20	[illegible]
26 Sunday,	4 45	7 15	6 17	[illegible]
27 Monday,	4 44	7 16	7 12	[illegible]
28 Tuesday,	4 43	7 17	8 20	[illegible]
29 Wednesday,	4 42	7 18	9 27	[illegible]
30 Thursday,	4 42	7 18	10 29	[illegible]
31 Friday,	4 41	7 19	11 19	[illegible]

THE WHITE ROSE.

BESIDES a numerous collection of FLOWERS, PLANTS and SHRUBS, which are daily unfolding their rich and varied colours, the public are informed that the WHITE ROSE BUSH is now blowing, at the MOYAMENSING BOTANIC GARDEN, in Prime street, (Love lane) near Eleventh street.

may 25—1t

PORTER, ALE and CIDER.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he continues to bottle PORTER, ALE and CIDER, of the choicest quality, for home consumption or exportation, at his stand No. 50 MARKET STREET, next cellar above the Washington Museum. JOHN C. RUHLMAN.

[illegible] 6—

The Art of Memory.

A COURSE of Lectures, on the Art of Memory, will be commenced at No. 23, North Ninth st. on MONDAY next, at 8 o'clock in the evening.—Such is the facility with which this art is acquired, that every pupil will be able at the first lesson so perfectly to remember 30 or 50 names or ideas, which have no connection, on hearing them once recited, as to be able to repeat them, either in the order in which they are dictated, promiscuously, or backward.

The reader may satisfy himself as to the utility of this art in studying various sciences, by consulting the Edinburgh Encyclopedia.

Tickets for the course $1—to be had at the door. may 25—1t*

P. Canfield's Prize List.

EIGHTH DAY'S DRAWING,

UNION CANAL LOTTERY—TENTH CLASS.

No. 3885, $500
19754 100
12396, 15936, 7398, 4236, 8456, 50
4180, 3949, 4885, 8932, 16957, 19218, 379, 20

This Lottery will draw again on TUESDAY next, at half past 2 o'clock, P. M. at the Washington Hall, when probably some of the following capital prizes will be drawn, as they are positively floating in the wheel:

1 of 5,000, 10 of 1,000, 18 of 500, 87 of 100, 85 of 50, 243 of 20

Besides an unusual number of $6.

Tickets and shares for sale at

P. Canfield's

Pennsylvania State Lottery Office,

No. 127, Chesnut st. nearly opposite and between the Post Office and United States Bank.

The cash will be paid for all prizes sold at the above office as soon as drawn. Orders, (post paid) thankfully received and promptly attended to—and clubs dealt with on the most favourable terms.—The original of all Share Tickets sold at the above office, will be deposited in the hands of the Manager, for the security of the purchaser.

may 5—tf

TIVOLI THEATRE.

Near the Centre Square, Market street.

This Evening, May 25th, will be presented, the favourite entertainment, in 2 acts, called

The Irishman London.

To conclude with the farce of

NO SONG NO SUPPER

The doors open at 7 o'clock, and the curtain rise at 8 o'clock precisely.

The proprietor respectfully informs the public, that he has equalized the price of admission to the theatre, from 50 and 25 cents, to 37½ cents for every part, and trusts that this arrangement, made necessary by the increased expences of the establishment, will meet their approbation and support. Children 25 cents.

THE OLIO.

"Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour."

COMMUNICATION.

Remarkable.—There lived a short time since in the county of Delaware, in this state, a lady who had arrived at her 109th year, and could say to one of her daughters, "Arise daughter, go to thy daughter, for thy daughter's daughter has got a daughter,"—thus living to see a fifth generation.

MISTAKE OF POPE.—We have always thought Pope wrong, in saying

"An honest man's the noblest work of God."

For ourselves we give a decided preference to an honest *woman;* women are preferable in every thing. (*Charleston Courier.*

Corporali, a native of Modena, was unfortunate in every thing he undertook, and not more unfortunate than discontented.—Amongst his other complaints, he used to say, that he had no doubt if he had been bred a hatter, men would have been born without heads!

Anecdotes,

Epitaphs, Epigrams and Whims,

ORIGINAL AND SELECTED,
By a Correspondent.

At a christening some time since, in Chester, when the clergyman came to ask the sponsor to name the child, the godfather (a poor, honest rustic) replied—"Name him yourself, an you please Measter Parson—you know best, so it be but a scripture name me dunna care." "Well, my good friend," rejoined the clergyman, "suppose you try to think of a *scripture* name yourself." "Why I dunna know, (cries Simon, after a long pause and scratching his head)—what do you think Zur of—of—BELZEBUB!"

The Frugal Man.

ONCE espied by chance a mouse,
Entering, with cautious steps, his house;
The sage, with well dissembled fear,
Cries, Ho! good mouse, what brought you here?
The animal, in humble style,
Answer'd his landlord with a smile:
Well knowing what your means afford,
I came to *lodge*, and not to *board*.

The African Wit.

Old Cato, on his death bed lying,
Worn out with work, and almost dying,
With patience heard his friends propose,
What bearers for him they had chose—
There's Cuff and Cæsar, Pomp and Plato;
"Dey will do berry well," quoth Cato,
And Bantam Philips—now for t'oder,
We must take Scipio, Bantam's broder;
"I do not like Scip," old Cato cries,
"Scip, rascal—tell about me lies,
"And get me whipp'd"—EH, 'tis all one,
Scip shall be bearer—Scip or none.
"Mind (quoth Cato), if dat cur,
"Dat Scip come bearer, I wont tir!"

Epigram.

Brother bucks, your glasses drain,
Come, 'tis strong, and sparkling red—
Never fear! 'twont reach my *brain*—
"No—that's true—but 'twill your *head!*"

Epitaph on a tomb stone at Chatsworth.

Stranger, mind this stone, mark and view,
Underneath lies Peter Agnou,
He died and so will you!

The following Epitaph inscribed on the head-board of a bedstead (used as a tomb stone) was formerly to be seen in the old Potter's Field of this city.—Many of our aged citizens will doubtless remember to have read and admired in their School-boy days, the affectionate memorial of Pompey.

Here lies Dinah, Pompey's wife,
Pompey lov'd her as he lov'd his life—
Dinah died tree week ago,
For Pompey's massa tell him so.

An Irish paper observes, that two *women* have been taken into custody, charged with being *white boys.*

A Roland for an Oliver.—A certain Chief Justice, on hearing an ass bray, interrupted the late Mr. Curran, in his speech to the Jury, by saying "one at a time, Mr. Curran, if you please."—The speech being finished, the Judge began his charge, and during its progress, the ass sent forth the full force of its lungs, whereupon the advocate said, "does not your lordship hear a remarkable *echo* in the Court?"

◆

SIGNS AND TOKENS.

The people of Reading were a few years ago thrown into considerable uneasiness, by certain strange signs and tokens with which their bread came impressed to them from the oven. One old lady could distinctly trace at the bottom of a loaf which she received, the outlines of a death's head and cross bones, and was so shocked at what she imagined to be a most appalling omen, that she immediately took to her bed. Another person in the bloom of life and health, saw imprinted in most legible characters, "Died 20th of September," and concluded that fate had taken this mode of warning her of the day which was appointed unto her to die. The bread of a third was marked in large, but not bold letters, with the word "*Resurgam.*" The amazed purchaser showed the loaf to an ingenious neighbour, who discarded the idea of any supernatural agency, thought that the word might be a harmless device of the baker's, to intimate his wish that bread might rise in price. The wits of the whole parish were set at work to account for these marvellous appearances; and the inquiry which ensued, led to the following simple, though certainly not very creditable solution of the mystery.

It appeared that in consequence of some alterations in St. Giles's church-yard, several large flat tombstones had become superfluous articles, since the persons over whom they had been placed had sunk into the narrow house at so distant a period, that no friend lived to insist on the dead retaining the little privilege of that sculptured *Hic jacet*, which duty or affection contributed to their memory. It happened that the church-warden for the time was chief baker of the town, and he looked with a longing eye, on these nice flat polished stones, for his oven wanted fresh bottoming. Whether he went to church or came out of church, it was all the same; he never passed the flat polished stones, but he thought of the bottom of his oven. In a bold hour he winked at parochial duty, removed the tablets, and gratified his breast by placing them in that fiery place, which he thought sacred from all eyes but his own. But the stones, though nicely polished by the wear of years, yet retain some marks of their original destination, and these cherished traces they very naturally imparted to the bottom of the baker's bread.

◆

Peach Trees.—Make boxes around your trees about one foot in height, and in capacity, exclusive of the tree, to hold a peck; fill this with the bark taken from tan vats, pressing it a little together and your trees will remain free from worms around the roots, which are so destructive to trees, as it is found that worms will not inhabit this bark if ever so old.

Sore Eyes.—To a wine glass of pure water add a tea-spoonful of the essence of sassafras—with this mixture wash the eyes several times a day, and the most inveterate cases will generally be cured in a short time.

S. Page & C. P. Lisle,

BROKERS, SCRIVENERS AND ACCOUNTANTS, No. 8, South Fifth street. Persons having money to put out at interest, may be accommodated with a variety of property in the city or county—Also, bills, bonds, and notes of hand discounted at their office, where Real Estate of every description, Mortgages, Military Lands, Stock and Ground Rents, are bought and sold on Commission; Naturalization Papers for Aliens drawn; Pensions secured; Mechanics' Books posted; Insolvents' Petitions drawn, and their business attended to throughout; Writings of all kinds correctly executed; Money always to be had on good security; and generally in the performance of all duties or services, wherein the aid of an agent or attorney, may be convenient or useful.

N. B. A Register of Real Estate, &c. kept open for inspection and insertion. Twenty five cents charge for an entry. Jan. 12—6m

---

JEHU WARD,

CLOCK and WATCH MAKER, No. 42 *Market street*, between Front and Second, south side, has for sale, an assortment of warranted Watches, together with Chains, Seals and Keys, of various descriptions. Also, Silver Table and Tea Spoons, at reduced prices. Clocks, Watches, &c. repaired on the most reasonable terms, and warranted to perform. aug 18—tf

---

SILVEIRA & BROWNE,

WOOLEN DRAPERS AND TAILORS, No. 83, South Second Street, between Norris's and Gray's Alleys, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have now on hand a handsome assortment of superfine Black and Blue Cloths, with a variety of other fashionable colours; a fine assortment of Cassimeres and Vestings of the latest fashion; together with Drillings, Stripes, &c. Any of the above will be made to order on the most reasonable terms, and as they are provided with the best workmen, they flatter themselves they will be able to give satisfacion to those who may favour them with their custom. may 11—tf

---

Impediments of Speech.

W. CHAPMAN, No. 187, Pine Street, Philadelphia, having cured himself and four gentlemen, of whom he can show the most satisfactory certificates and give reference to, is desirous of extending the like benefit to all persons troubled with Stuttering or Stammering.

It is particularly requested that applications will only be made between the hours of 6 and 7 in the morning and the same hours in the evening.

All letters must be post paid. may 11—tf

BALM OF COLUMBIA,

An important recent Chemical discovery.

THE ladies and gentlemen of this city and elsewhere, are respectfully informed, that John Oldridge has fortunately discovered, by the power of chemistry, the grand desideratum of preventing Hair from falling off in FORTY-EIGHT HOURS. This balm will most absolutely, in the course of a short time, make the Hair grow *healthy* and *thick*. J. O. is well aware that many fraudulent and impositious Oils, &c. have been imposed on the public, and therefore prejudice will be severe against his discovery, until trial shall convince his patrons that such a thing exists in nature as a certain preventative against the loss of hair. This valuable balm will cause whiskers and beards to grow rapidly. No danger need be apprehended to the human system by the application of this capillary restorative. The public may rest assured that it helps nature, and is perfectly harmless.

Persons desirous of becoming agents for the sale of the Balm of Columbia, will please address the proprietor by letter, (post paid,) with a suitable reference.

Prepared and sold, at $1 a pint, or 50 cents for a half pint bottle, by JOHN OLDRIDGE, No. 55½ South Front street, and at No. 11 North Fourth street, Philadelphia.

RECOMMENDATION.

WE, the undersigned, do hereby certify, that we have, in various cases, used the Balm of Columbia, lately discovered by John Oldridge, of Philadelphia, and have found it highly serviceable not only as a preventative against the falling off of hair, but also as a restorative. We, therefore, feel assured of its excellence, and consider it valuable and well worthy the attention of the public. In testimony whereof, we have added our respective signatures, and given it our warmest recommendation.

Abraham A. Robinson, 55 South Front street.
Cromwell French, 1 Taylor's alley, S. Front st.
John Fink, Plumb street, between 3d and 4th.
John Cook, 35 Penn street.

The proprietor is in possession of many other respectable certificates, which he does not deem necessary to publish, but invites the public to call and see them. march 30—tf

---

Mrs. Shallus's Circulating Library,

No. 94. SOUTH THIRD STREET.

MRS. S. informs her friends and the public in general, that she continues her establishment at No. 94 South Third street, where may be had, all the latest English and American publications.

In consequence of the present scarcity of money, all subscriptions commenced after the first of February, 1832, will be at $5 per year, $2 75 for 6 months, and $1 50 per quarter—Payable in advance.

N. B. Catalogues of the Library are just published, in which are included all the works.
feb 23—tf

BENJAMIN RICHARDSON,

LATE from Sheffield, File Manufacturer and Cutler, No. 77 SOUTH SECOND STREET, has commenced manufacturing Files, Table Knives and Forks, Razors of the first quality, warranted for use, Scissors made to order or pattern. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, and at the shortest notice. Blades, of the best cast steel, put in Penknive handles, and warranted good; Table knives and forks repaired, either with new blades or handles; Old Files re-cut and made as new.
oct 6—tf

FANCY CHAIRS.

THE Subscribers have on hand, a large assortment of FANCY CHAIRS, made of the best materials, which they will sell low for Cash, at No. 50 CHESNUT STREET, Philadelphia.

GEORGE C LENTNER,
feb 2—tf JOHN PATTERSON.

LEGHORN HATS.

JUST received from Leghorn, in the brig Draco, via Boston, and other late arrivals, at MRS. KNEELAND'S Fashionable Leghorn and Splitstraw Bonnet Store, No. 9, North Second Street.

Thirty cases LEGHORN HATS, making a full and complete assortment of every description, which will be sold either by the case or in lots to suit purchasers. All orders for the above article, either made up or otherwise, with all kinds of trimmings, &c. will be supplied at the shortest notice; and the work faithfully executed in the most fashionable manner. march 9—tf

---

THE CELEBRATED

CEYLON TOOTH POWDER.

THE recipe for this excellent Dentifrice was sent by a gentleman in the East Indies to his friend in England, where it is universally used and highly approved, being a preventative of the TOOTH-ACHE. It purifies and sweetens the Breath; causes the Teeth to be a beautiful white; improves the enamel and strengthens the Gums. Very few have been known to have the Tooth-ache, or Rheumatism in the Gums, who have constantly used it. For sale by THOMAS S. ANNERS, Sole Agent for the proprietor, No. 141 Chesnut street.

A liberal discount made to those who buy to sell again. Also a choice assortment of PERFUMERY.
Jan. 12—6m

JAMES B. WOOD,

42 *SPRUCE, between Front and Second streets,*
(Near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia,)

MANUFACTURES and keeps constantly on hand, the Patent Wheat Fans, and the old Dutch Fans; likewise, Fans for cleaning Coffee and Rice, and all other Grain.

CUTTING BOXES, of a superior kind, may be had as above, and others of all sorts and sizes.

FARMING UTENSILS, of every description, for sale at reasonable prices.

Orders for Shipping, or other purposes, will be supplied at the shortest notice, on moderate terms. feb 23—tf

---

TO LET,

A two story House in Sixth street, on the west side, first above the Millpond Bridge, containing two rooms on each floor, with two garrets, (one of which is plastered,) two good dry cellars, and a pump of excellent water at the door, in a healthy pleasant situation, one mile and a half from the city, opposite the Phœnix tavern.—Enquire on the premises, or of Mr. Esherick, No. 9 North Fifth street. april 13—tf

---

HAT STORE,

NO. 2½ NORTH THIRD STREET, Philadelphia.

C. P. WILLMARTH offers to the public, whose patronage he solicits, Water-Proof Imitation Beaver Hats, which are surpassed by none, in cheapness and durability. oct 27—tf

---

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS for sale, at his Manufactory, No. 36 Carters Alley, a few doors from Third st. directly opposite Girard's Bank, an extensive supply of BOOTS and SHOES, of various kinds and qualities. Also, a handsome assortment of Eastern Shoes.
feb 2—tf JOSEPH COGGINS.

JOHN M'CLOUD, 46 Market street,

KEEPS constantly on hand, a large and general assortment of Ready made HATS, which he will sell at very reduced prices. Customers supplied at a short notice, on reasonable terms. feb 2—tf

---

JAMES BIRD,

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,

NO. 25 north Tenth street, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the Boot and Shoemaking business, and trusts by strict attention to merit a share of public patronage. feb 2—tf

---

A. NICHOLLS, Saw-Maker,

No. 118 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

HAS lately commenced manufacturing SAWS of various descriptions, such as Cast steel and German Hand and Pannel Saws, Cast steel and German Iron-back Saws, Brass-back Saws, &c. Wood Saw Webs, Breaking, Turning and Chair Webs, Lock and Key-hole Saws, Circular Saws, &c. &c.

Circular Saws, with Spindle complete, got up in the neatest manner.

Cotton Gin Saws, made to any pattern or order.

All the above Saws, in point of temper and workmanship, is warranted superior to any imported, which will be sold, wholesale or retail, cheap for cash. Also, on hand, a Stock of MECHANICS TOOLS, in general. feb 2—tf

---

Hamilton Village Inn.

ROBERT SHAW, Victualler, respectfully informs his friends and the public, and brother Victuallers, that he has taken the above Establishment for the accommodation of those who may honour him with their custom. Good and sufficient Sheds for Horses, together with Pens for Sheep, and accommodations for Drovers, Farmers, Waggoners, &c. nov. 17—tf

---

10,000 Cypress Shingles.

FOR SALE, by the Subscriber, 10,000 Cypress Shingles, dressed and undressed, which he offers at moderate prices, in lots to suit purchasers.

MICHAEL PEPPER,
No. 232 Catharine street.

Also, 500 lights of SASH, 8 by 10, and a large quantity of ICE for sale. Apply as above.
april 27—6t*

ANDREW MOORE's

TOOTH BRUSH MANUFACTORY, No. 119 North Third street, above Race street, Philadelphia, where he offers for sale, Tooth Brushes, of a superior quality. Also, Fancy and Common Brushes, wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms. All orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to. april 6—tf

---

QUILL MANUFACTORY.

KREYMBORG & HAGEDORN, No 41 Chesnut, Philadelphia, has on hand and offers for sale, all kinds of Clarified Yellow and White Manufactured QUILLS, from $2 50 to $25 the thousand. feb 2—tf

---

ROBERT S. ENGLISH,

HOUSE CARPENTER, No. 31, Strawberry street, carries on all the various branches of Carpentry, on very reasonable terms for CASH. He will warrant his work to be equal, both for durability and elegance, to any in the city.

PACKING BOXES made at the shortest notice.

*** All orders thankfully received and promptly executed. may 18—tf

---

R. L. JENNINGS,

GIVES lessons upon his system of SHORT HAND, at No. 2 South Eighth street. Ladies or Gentlemen desirous of acquiring a thorough knowledge of this art, may be assured, that from its simplicity, a person of ordinary capacity will, in less than two weeks, be able to read and write it correctly and expeditiously. feb 23—tf

---

Money to Loan on Mortgage.

SEVERAL Sums of different amounts, from one thousand to fifty thousand Dollars, to Loan on approved security in the City or County of Philadelphia. Apply to ISAAC ELLIOTT, No. 82 Chesnut street. feb 2—tf

---

Wholesale and Retail Brewery.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that they can be supplied with FRESH BEER and ALE, at the following prices, viz. from five gallons and upwards, at the rate of 18¾ cents per gallon—Table Beer at 6¼ cents per gallon, Yeast, &c.

WM. STEVENS,
No. 64, corner of Gray's alley and Front street.
sept 15—tf

WALDREN BEACH,

86 LOMBARD STREET,

MANUFACTURES and has for Sale, in Wholesale quantities, the following articles:—

Cake, Canister and Roll Blacking—Windsor Soap, and Wash Balls—Pomatum, Ink Powder, Glass Paper, &c. &c.

N. B. The Manufacturer will sell in Wholesale quantities only, to Stores, and those wishing to Retail. feb 2—tf

---

VENETIAN BLINDS,

MADE, painted, and fitted up in the best possible manner, at the Columbian Shade Manufactory, No. 104, North Fifth Street, Philadelphia, cheap for cash, or in exchange for Merchandise. As the subscriber devotes the whole of his time to this business, he flatters himself that he can give better satisfaction to his employers than those who are involved in a labyrinth of professions—Orders from any part of the country executed with fidelity and despatch, by the public's faithful servant,

JOHN YATMAN,
Jan 12—6m

Old Columbian Coach Line,

FOR NEW-YORK.

Through in Twelve Hours.

VIA Bordentown and South Amboy, and only 30 miles land carriage, over a gravel turnpike. First line leaves the upper side of Market street wharf, every morning, at 6 o'clock, and arrives in New-York by steam boat Olive Branch, at six o'clock same evening. Breakfast and dine on board. Fare only $4.

Second line leaves the same wharf every day, (Sundays excepted) at 2 o'clock, P. M. Take coach at Bordentown, proceed to Perry's Hotel, South Amboy, where they lodge, and from thence by steam boat to New-York, where they arrive at 10 o'clock next morning. Fare only $2 50.

This line is inferior to none between the two cities as the coaches are all new, good horses, with careful drivers. The proprietors therefore solicit a share of public patronage.

For seats apply at Yohe's Hotel, North Fourth street, C. Bailey, U. S. Mail and Citizens Coach Office, No 30, south Third street, and at the steam boat office, No 3, Market street.

John Bowman, } *AGENTS FOR*
Joseph E. Fisher, }
Chester Bailey, Wm. Arnel & Co.
may 11—tf PROPRIETORS.

NEW HARDWARE.

JUST received, and for sale by the subscriber, a general assortment of FRESH GOODS, among which are, English Waggon Boxes, Superior Cast Steel and Blistered Steel, warranted, Anvils and Vices, Curry Combs of all sorts, Shovels and Spades, Sadirons, Chain Traces, Saws, Sparrowbills, Bed-screws, Single and double barrel Fowling Pieces, Shoemakers' Pincers, Nippers, Hammers and Awl Blades, Cupboard, Chest, Desk, Trunk and Nob Locks, Single and Double bolt Padlocks, Drawer, Dead, and Horse Locks, Needles, Knitting Pins, Tin'd Rivets, Mackarel, Herring and Shad Twine, Thumb Latches, Bolts, Straw Knives, Patent Lamps, Candlesticks, Frying Pans, Gimblets, Flints, Knives and Forks, Small Cutlery, and a variety of other articles, in the Hardware line. BENJAMIN HORNOR,
april 13—tf No. 47 Market street.

THE BUSINESS

FORMERLY conducted by T. W. LEVERING, deceased, Bell Caster, Brass Founder, Bell Hanger and Lock-smith, is still continued at the old established stand, No. 79 SOUTH FIFTH STREET—a capable person engaged, Casts and Hangs Church, Turret, and Ship Bells, on reason able terms. House Bells, in town or country, neatly hung, Locks, Jacks, and all sorts of Brass Furniture, neatly repaired. Keys fitted to Locks, and Locks picked at the shortest notice.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. feb 2—tf

---

FRENCH SCHOOL.

CHARLES KLOTZ returns his grateful thanks to the citizens of Philadelphia, for the encouragement he has received in this city, and hopes to deserve a continuance of public confidence by his assiduity and attention. He has opened a French Evening School, at his house No. 173 PINE STREET, for the instruction of Young Ladies and Gentlemen, at separate hours, in this useful Language. Terms, $5 per quarter, to be paid half in advance.

Lessons given in private families and Seminaries. C. K. is employed for the tuition of the French Language in two of the most respectable Seminaries in this city, where every satisfaction will be given as to his capacity.
march 23—6m

CARRIAGES AND GIGS.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully tenders his thanks for the patronage which has heretofore been bestowed upon him, and apprizes his friends and the public that his establishment has recently been improved, and augmented to an extent which enables him to supply the calls of his customers at the most immediate notice. His carriages are not only fitted up in an elegant manner, but constructed and furnished so as to be at once comfortable and commodious—his principal care having been to accommodate them to the several seasons of the year. In the selection of his coachmen he has been particularly careful, that they should be sober and skilful, and that their appearance should correspond with the equipage. Despatch, diligence and attention, will be constantly given to those who honour him with their commands. The dimensions of his stable being very extensive, he is willing to receive Horses at Livery.

He has provided his establishment with a very elegant HEARSE FOR FUNERALS, with Horses and Furniture corresponding with the Vehicle and its purpose.

Expresses sent to any part of the country at any hour.

JOHN CARTER,
In Prune street, between 5th and 6th streets.
dec. 22—tf

Oyster Rendezvous and Chop House.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE subscriber in tendering his thanks for the liberal patronage which has been heretofore extended to him, respectfully informs his friends and the community generally, that he has re-opened his establishment at No. 10 LIBRARY STREET, immediately facing the United States' Bank, and that he has annexed to his Hotel an

Oyster Rendezvous.

Gentlemen can be supplied with unusual dispatch at any hour through the day, with the first rate Oysters dressed to suit their wishes; and in the Chop House, with Beefsteaks, Veal Cutlets, and a variety of poultry; and choice game, and with any other article in the culinary line, which they may be disposed to prefer. The contiguity of the Banks, Coffee-House and public offices, renders his establishment unusually accommodating to persons having business at either, and he solicits a continuance of their former favours.

The Bar is abundantly supplied with liquors and refreshments, and there will be constantly on hand Genuine old Irish Whisky, for *Hot Punch.*
nov 17—tf CHARLES NEWMAN.

DAVID EVANS,

OF the late firm of David and Joseph Evans, has Opened a Commission MOROCCO and LEATHER STORE, *No. 27 Chesnut street*, between Second and Front streets, Philadelphia, where he will sell all kinds of Leather on Commission for Country Tanners and others, and always keeps a general assortment of Morocco, of various colours, on hand—he likewise purchases Spanish Hides and Tanners Oil for those who may want. A large assortment of GOAT SKINS is expected shortly, on consignment.

Being brought up to the Tanning and Currying he considers himself a judge of Leather and Hides. He will also receive SHOES to sell on Commission. ☞ *All which will be attended to with fidelity.* feb 2—tf

---

TO LET,

A RANGE OF FRAME STABLES,

SITUATE on the north side of Gaskill Street, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, with Stalls sufficient to contain forty horses, hay lofts and sheds attached thereunto. Apply at the Office of PAGE & LISLE, No. 8, South Fifth Street.
may 11—3t*

DRY GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Subscriber has just opened, and will be opening every few days, FRESH GOODS, different kinds, which he will sell on the lowest terms, for cash or good paper.

Irish Linen, of 4-4 and 7-8.
Sheetings of various kinds and qualities.
Ginghams, plaid and stripe.
Crapes of Nankin and Canton.
Furniture Chintz, of different kinds, qualities and patterns.
Calicoes, a great variety.
Waterloo Shawls, figured and plain, a variety of patterns.
Silks, of different kinds and qualities.
Flannels, red, yellow, white and green.
Red and green Baizes, Tartan Plaids.
Sewing Silks, English, India and Italian.
Diaper, for table and other uses.
Suspenders, of all sizes and qualities.
Umbrellas and Parasols.
Pocket and Neck Hdkfs.
Hosiery of different kinds.
Cambric and Book Muslins.
Figured and plain Bombazets.
Ribands, of various kinds and qualities.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves.
Pins by the pack or pound.
Flag, Bandanoe and other Hdkfs.
Domestic Muslins, from 12 cents to 50.
Coverlids and Counterpanes, of different kinds.
Checks, of different kinds and qualities.
Bed Ticking, from 25 cents to 75.
Cloths & Cassimeres, of different kinds, qualities and colours, from 50 cents to $10.
Blankets, from 6-4 to 14-4.
3 and 4-Point Blankets, of superior qualities.

CHEAP CARPETING.

He has also on hand, CARPETING of different kinds and qualities, of Kidderminster, Venitian and Domestic—and will open in a few days some elegant new patterns, with a general assortment of Carpet Bindings.

☞ Orders will be puntually attended to, and goods sent with care. Apply at No. 48 Market street, two doors below Second, and next door to the Washington Museum.
march 9—eo6w JESSE SHARPLESS.

E. LOWBER,

DRUG and Colour Merchant, No. 144 NORTH THIRD STREET, Philadelphia, respectfully offers to Country Merchants, Druggists and Physicians, a general assortment of the various articles in the Drug Line, on reasonable terms, and at moderate prices. A very extensive assortment of Dye-stuffs, all the Dye-woods, in stick, chipped, and rasped, and the various Vegetable and Metallic Dyes, are constantly on hand. Orders from the Country and elsewhere, for any of the following as well as any other articles in his line, will receive prompt attention, and very special care will be paid to the quality of all goods sold.

4 tons Logwood,
2 do. Brazilletto,
4 do. Fustic,
8 do Nicaragua Wood,
50 hhds. Copperas,
2 do. Alum,
20 carboys Oil Vitriol,
50 do. Aqua fortis,
10 bls. ground Camwood,
2 hhds. Prime Madder,
1 hhd. Verdigris,
1 cask Cudbear,
20 bbls. Manganese,
2 hhds. Sumach,
1 box & 1 seroon Indigo,
50 kegs London refined Saltpetre,
500 gallons of Galipoli Olive Oil,
500 gallons Sperm. Oil
50 lbs. Saffron,
[illegible]
2000 gallons Linseed Oil,
25 casks of Dry London White Lead,
20 do. Spanish Brown,
5 casks Venitian Red,
10 hhds. Spanish Brown,
500 kegs White Lead, in oil,
10 hhds. Whiting,
5 cases Chinese Vermilion,
500 gallons Spirits Turpentine,
100 boxes Window glass
IN THE DRUG LINE,
Opium, Camphor,
Pulv. Jalap, Rhubarb,
Pinkroot, Calomel,
Tartar Emetic,
Crem. Tartar,
Rochelle Salts,
Epsom Salts,
Glauber Salts,
Red and Yellow Peruvian Barks,
Antimony, Arsenic,
Magnesia, Hellebore,
Cassia, Cloves,
Nutmegs, &c. &c. &c.
sept 8—tf

☞ PORT GIBBS, ☜

No. 4½, SOUTH THIRD STREET,
THIRD DOOR FROM MARKET.

THE proprietor of Port Gibbs, most respectfully returns his thanks to his friends and the public, for the very liberal share of patronage bestowed on him since his establishment in business, and flatters himself, that from his prompt and liberal manner of conducting business, to merit an increased share of their approbation. Those trading at Port Gibbs, from the very day its flag was hoisted, (and they have been tolerably numerous) generally come to a good market, and many of them actually made their fortunes. In fact, it has become famous as a depot of trade, where investments are almost sure to produce a handsome profit—so much so, indeed, that the opinion strongly prevails, that fortune has marked it for her own. If such be the fact, then all doubts must vanish. It must be the successful port of entry.—The proprietor, therefore, most earnestly solicits those in pursuit of a profitable trade, to freight their pockets well with specie or its representative, and set immediate sail for Port Gibbs. The present fair winds will bring the skilful sons of old Neptune, in a few hours, to anchor at this famous port of good luck, where hundreds of valuable cargoes are now for sale, at the lowest prices, to those who first apply. The proprietor also trades in Foreign Gold, Spanish Dollars, &c.

Union Canal Lottery—10th Class.

NOW DRAWING—SCHEME:

1	Prize of	$10,000	is	$10,000
2		5,000		10,000
10		1,000		10,000
20		500		10 000
100		100		10 000
100		50		5,000
300		20		6 000
6500		6		39,000

Present price of Whole Tickets $6—Shares in proportion.

Pennsylvania State Lottery,

2d CLASS—NOW DRAWING—SCHEME:

1 Prize of $15,000.

1 prize of	$8,000	2 prizes of	$1,000
1 do.	5,000	7 do.	500
2 do.	2,000	9 do.	100

Price of whole Tickets, $7—shares in proportion. Apply at PORT GIBBS, No. 4½ S. Third street. ☞ Cash advanced for prizes instanter.—Tickets examined gratis. may 18—tf

---

NO. 57, MARKET STREET.

Cast Steel Scythes, Sickles, &c.

THE most approved makes of Grass and Corn SCYTHES, cut and wrought NAILS, with a general assortment of HARDWARE and CUTLERY, for sale by the Subscriber, cheap for cash, Wholesale or Retail.

Thomas Shipley.
april 27—tf

John and Thomas Clukey,

WIRE FENDER and CAGE MAKERS, No. 17 South Fourth street, next door to the Indian Queen, manufacture all articles in the Wire line on reasonable terms. Orders from any part of the U. States promptly attended to. feb 2—tf

---

THE SUBSCRIBER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has on hand at his Manufactory, No. 43 *South Front street*, a large assortment of BASS SIDE DRUMS, TAMBOURINES, &c. which he will dispose of on the most moderate terms THOMAS YOUNG.
feb 2—tf